I bring you good tidi

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Office No. 32 Washington Street.

DAVID H. ELA, Printer.

FOR ZION'S HERALD .

Mr. EDITOR,-When at our late Conference, I

ference, and I have stated in the Herald since, that I did not differ from my brethren, on the subject of the importance of a suitable education for our ministry; but the matter of difference was simply the best mode of acquiring such an education. And still, almost every one who alludes to what I have written on this subject, has insinuated that I am opposed to education in our ministry. Nothing could more strongly indicate π want of confidence in the goodness of a cause, than a resort to such a mode of treating an analysis of the carrying their promises into effect till they better understand the plan of the institution they propose to aid, or till they have actually witnessed the result of the experiment. Give the people light on the subject, and I have no fears, as to the result. To show that the plan of the institution is neither fully matured, nor fully understood, I will present the following facts:

One of your correspondents speaks of the manufaccause, than a resort to such a mone of treating an antique of your correspondents speaks of the manufacture of preachers at the Wilbraham Academy, as me, whether, or not, I have manifested an interest in

the N. E. Conference, or any other Conference.

Another thing attempted on the part of my oppo-Church, and that no improvement can be made in the principles of our ecclesiastical economy. But in the detail of our economy, I believe there is room for much improvement. In this, I think I am in princifeelings of my soul, a Wesleyan Methodist. Although I am persuaded that our present mode of giving our candidates for the ministry, a theological graining, is the best in the world, so far as its outlines what the institution is to be what the institution is to be and substituting something entirely new in its stead.

This looks to me like trying an experiment of rather too hazardons a character; and white I seriously

which interest our church. But I have no lears on this point. I believe the young members of the Conference, are generally too well acquainted with my sisted in the thodist economy to the spiritual wants tation of the so understood, all boasting is views of their rights and privileges, to receive an impression of that kind. I am no advocate for the rights of old men, to the exclusion of the voung men; nor am I an advocate for the rights of young men, to the exclusion of the old. I have sin have originated. too much confidence in the good sense and positive ty of my young brethren generally, to indulg the idea that they are disposed to overleap the bounds of propriety, by encroaching upon prerogatives which belong to age and experience. What Lave said, so propriety has a superience of the property of the far as it has any bearing this way, we intended to apply to a very few. I presume no one will take it to himself, unless he feels a consciusness that it is deserved. It is well known that I have always advocated the appointment of a proportion of the younger men, as delegates to the General Conference, and on Committees, that they might be initiated into the dutters die white laboring in the itinerant field. The

off the attention from the main point of discussion. It those widows and orphans whose husbands and opposed to free discussion? But the reason he assigned for wishing the discussion stopped, is, that the friends of the proposed institution have determined wants of the claimants. to carry their purpose into effect, and, therefore, discussion is rendered unnecessary. But is, it the fact cussion is rendered unnecessary. But is, it the fact that discussion can have no farther influence on the success of the proposed undertaking? Are not the funds to be raised; and will not the disposition of our people to contribute to the object, depend on the views they entertain of its necessity and utility? If it can be made to appear that the institution is necessary, and will be useful to the church, it must be done by discussion. Why, then, are its friends opposed to discussion? Obviously, because they fear the effect of the light, which investigation will elicit. This, also, very clearly accounts for the hasty manner in which steps have been taken to establish the institution forthwith. I say hasty, for it is manifest stitution will be when they have completed its establishment. One insists that it must be purely theological. Another, that it should be both theological and literary. A third, that it is a matter of indifference which. And a fourth is ready to fall in with any plan that may be adopted by the majority. The advocates of the institution cannot be very deeply impressed with the necessity and importance of such an institution, when all along they have not understood what its character is to be, when actually set in opewhat its character is to be, when actually set in operation. They appear to have started, merely with the name, "Theological Seminary," and since, their the above, and oblige, &c.?

labor has been to contrive some sort of institution to which the name should be applied. It would seem most reasonable, that a deep conviction of the necessity and importance of the institution, would have reversed the order,—would have suggested first, the kind of an institution needed, and then the name would follow as a matter of subordinate importance. For one, I am unwilling the discussion should be dropped. I feel that the interests, depending on its tinuance, in a proper spirit, to the church and to Ma. Editor,—When at our late Conference, I was splicited, by several of the advocates of a Theological Instituted, we are used to the cause of religion, are too momentous, to justify so abrupt a disposal of the question in dispute. Our friends, whose pecuniary aid is to be solicited for the establishment, among the Methodists, I supposed it could be done with the most Christian feelings, and I did not anticipate, that by a compliance with those solicitations, I should subject myself to the kind of treatment I have already received.

What I most complain of, is, that my views and motives have been misrepresented and perverted.

An attempt has been made to produce the impression, that I am opposed to intellectual culture in the Methodist ministry. On this subject, I have already stated my views, distinctly and clearly. But it appears that my own word is not to be taken—that the inference must be drawn from the fact that I am opposed institution, with regard to the necessity of an interest of the distinct of the distinct of the cause of religion, are too momentous, to justify so abrupt a disposal of the question in dispute. Our friends, whose pecuniary aid is to be solicited for the establishment and support of the institution have a right to understand, its character, that they may be able to judge whether they bestow their money worthily or unworthily. That all do not so understand its character, is evident from two specimens recently furnished, of the views of lay correspondents, which have appeared in the Herald. These brethren manifest a very laudable zeal in promising to continue their part toward the improvement of our ministry. But they talk as though they differed from me and others who doubt the expediency of the, proposed institution, with regard to the necessity of an institution of the foundation of the foundation of the provision of the foundation of the foun the cause of religion, are too momentous, to justify so abrupt a disposel of the question in dispute. Our ence must be drawn from the fact that I am opposed institution, with regard to the necessity of an improvement in our ministry. In this, however, they opposed to intellectual culture itself, in our ministry. We are agreed in feeling the necessito a particular mode of intellectual culture, that I am opposed to intellectual culture itself, in our ministry. What can be more disingenuous than such an inference, drawn from such a fact. I stated at the Conference, and I have stated in the Herald since, that I fact, it is, they might hesitate about the propriety of the last differ from my brethren on the subject of the

the young men on trial, who have been situated near though the proposed institution was to have the same object as the one at Wilbraham. Another cortheir improvement. Though it may appear like arrogance in me to assert it, yet I claim to feel as deeply interested on this subject, as any other member of a certainty whether it would not know for a certainty whether it would, or would not be of that character. Brother Scott's queries show that some nents, is to make the impression that I oppose every be settled in his mind. I am furthermore informed, that others talk of planning the institution after the Church. I am very free to admit that I believe no improvement can be made in the doctrines of the M. model of the one established by the Wesleyans in Eugland, and that its friends have very recently been making inquiries relative to the plan of that institu-tion. If, therefore, "all discussion, as to the expedi-ency of such an institution, is, at this stage of the business, rather out of place," so must a call on our ple, as well as in the "deepest and purest religious business, rather out of place," so must a call on our feelings of my soul, a Wesleyan Methodist." Alplan of the institution is fully matured and laid be-fore the public. None but the precipitant or unenlightened, will be likely to contribute till they know

system is a very different thing from abolishing it, form, of subduing the silent opposition of a large majority of our ministers and people in New England.

too hazardons a character; and white I seriously have it to this light, the proposed institution in the proposed institution, has suggested whether I was sufficiently guarded in a passage in the proposed institution, but the approval of a good conscience, is of infinitely more importance to me, than the good opinion, even of my brethren, whom I love and respect. The brether who accuses me and others of opposing the brether who accuses me and others of opposing the brether who accuses me and others of opposing the brether who accuses me and others of opposing the brether who accuses me and others of opposing the brether who accuses me and others of opposing the brether who accuses me and others of opposing the brether who accuses me and others of opposing the brether who accuses the proposed institution, has suggested whether I was sufficiently guarded in a passage in my last communication. The passage is the following all these circumstances into the account the proposed institution, has suggested whether I was sufficiently guarded in a passage in my last communication. The passage is the following all these circumstances into the account the proposed institution, has suggested whether I was sufficiently guarded in a passage in my last communication. The passage is the following all these circumstances into the account the proposed institution, has suggested whether I was sufficiently guarded in a passage in my last communication. The passage is the following the proposed institution, has suggested whether I was sufficiently guarded in a passage in my last communication. The passage is the following the proposed institution, has suggested whether I was sufficiently guarded in a passage in my last communication. The passage in the proposed institution is the proposed institution in the propos ion, even of my brethren, whom I love and respect. The brother who accuses me and others of opposing a proposed improvement in our economy, has assumed, as truth, the very point at issue; that is, that a Theological School among the Methodists would be an improvement. This is the point in controversy, and, of course, the point to be settled.

I furthermore complain, that an unwarrantable effort has been made to produce the impression, that I would wish to exclude the young members of our Conference from a participation in those matters

I do not see the feh I supposed was trace-passage. I stated a fact-ficiency of the Methodist able to the "superied that it must strike every ministry." I conglithat "superior efficiency" con-

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE N. H. CONFERENCE

This fund was created soon after we were known ties of those situations, and become familiar with the usiness belonging thereunto.

I look upon all these efforts to make impressions favorable to myself, as mere subterfuges, to draw for life. The income of this fund is applied to bene-

It evidently begins to be seen, that discussion is dithe friends of the institution in question. their regular dividend from the conference funds It is so, to my certain knowledge. If it be not so, That our widows and children will need some help why is brother Scott, one of the earliest, most decided, and most able advocates of the project, in favor of having the discussion dropped? (Endorsed by yourself.) How long is it since this brother has become

present in which steps have been taken to establish the institution forthwith. I say hasty, for it is manifest that the friends of the project, have not sufficiently matured their plan, to know themselves what the institution of this article, who is the treasurer of this first to be applied. If they will consider in the writer of this article, who is the treasurer of this first to be applied. stitution will be when they have completed its estab-

> Lyndon, Vt., Sept., 1839. Will the Editor of Zion's Watchman please copy

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

FOR ZIOF'S HERALD.

on the "non-committal policy."

I have hitherto supposed, that it is now settled, and it is "determined" that "w are about to establish such a school," the "decreehaving passed in its favor," and the most beneficial establish having been predicted, I think there is a load call to the Methodists of New England to come an to the work. heen predicted, I think there is a load call to the Methodists of New England to come up to the work of discussion, and other labor requisite, to make it, not only one which shall "do no harn, and possibly some good," but one whose whole character shall correspond with pure, primitive Methodism. Such an institution should sustain a character, which will assure us of the most dorings results. soure us of the most glorious results.

We are, then, brought to a very important question,

We are, then, brought to a very important question, which it were well for us to consider attentively and solemuly, viz., What assurance have we, that such an institution will prove the mursery of the important doctrines peculiar to our Church? That the Wesleyan principles will therebetaught, and a band of holy men come forth front is halls, to enlighten and save men, by the sanctifel truths of a correct theology! I ask this questin, and solicit attention to this particular point, nobecause I canonize Wesley, Clarke, M'Kendree, e.; neither because I idolize our itinerancy, withits "admirable workings," nor because I am inflated with the idea of the past prosperity of our institution, and members in Church communion; but because there may be a perversion of such a school to an dect as remote from that which its friends desire, I light is from darkness, or truth from error. Son brethren may declare, that I set up the "cry of inovation,"—"removal of the landmarks," &c.; but some have not strangely misjudged the "signs of imes," there is here a subject which should be vil considered in this investigation.

Who, then, will guaranty that the favorite project who, then, will guaranty that the favorite project which should be vil considered in this investigation.

We are, then the surfactuative of its one prominent object of the institution, to prepare men for pastors; this is necessor; this is necessor; this is one prominent object of the institution, to prepare men for pastors; this is necessor; this is necessor; this is necessor; this is necessor; this is one prominent object of the institution, to prepare men for pastors; this is necessor; this surface.

Concord, Mass.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION FOR BOSTON DISTRICT.

Ba. Brown,—By a vote of this Convention, the following is accordingly submitted to you for publication.

Secretary was directed to prepare an abstract of its proceedings for publication in Zion's Herald.

The following is according

"The spirit of the times requires the institution!" to be Mathodiste And are they infaltible? If I have been correctly informed, a res the New England Conferences, did not ultimately Convention:

pass the committee at their late meeting.

Again, I wish to inquire if the conclusion, drawn with such apparent triumph by some, from the fact that the Wesleyans in England have succeeded in such institutions, is legitimate. It should be remembered that there is a wide difference between the "workings" of their system and ours. They have funds, and a reserve list, on which are many men who would fill some of our best appointments in this cause portal and the cause of Sabbath schools stands the first in importance, of all the moral enterprises of the day.

While the highest rank was universally assigned to the gospel and the gospel ministry, in promoting human welfare, it was as unanimously and heartily conceded by persons of different views on the various proval enterprises of the day, that among them all. who would fill some of our best appointments in this country. These men can attend such a school, and as agencies, which Christianity had brought into opthe Church can support them. Possibly we may raise funds; but where is the reserve list? We have We drag them from our academies and colleges, to labor in the vineyard, before they have even completed their scientific course.

and is the promoter of them are, and and is the promoter of the day of the opportunity of bringing the gospel to bear most el the opportunity of bringing th

I contend, that science is most needed by our ministers. Here is our great deficiency. Yet, I am fully convinced, that young men should not enter the ministry until they are prepared for it by a proper knowledge of theology also. Many enter the ministry quite too young. If they should spend more time exclusively in preparing, they would doubtless be better qualified for the duties of the sacred office. The question is, how they may best gain a qualification. As this is not now debateable, it remains to show what measures will best conduce to give the Seminary a character, which will most be seen to show the solution of the duties of the solution of the following state of the solution of the solution of the following state of the solution of the solution of the following state of the solution of the solution

nappily accomplish the object.

Doubtless, the "well-meaning brethren," who have labored on both sides of the question, appreiate the importance of a thorough education. And hough there may have been a slight "famine in ogic" among both parties, all would extend to candidates for the ministry, not only "some literary advantages," but all advantages possible, that they may have a good, scientific, and thorough theological training. Here let me ask, if the opposers of the institution have appealed to a class of principles in numan nature, have not others appealed to another

But how shall the institution, if established, best subserve the purpose for which it is designed? As schools is p we are called upon to offer our thoughts, I will aminations.

speak, though quite a young man.

1. It should be a manual labor school for all who ious for several reasons.

(1.) It would be much easier starting for, I think with all our centenary appropriations, and other neans, it will not be a trifle to commence the work. But with a judicious application of the funds which will probably be raised, such an institution may b established on the manual labor principle, where the means of information are good, and facilities for im-

(2.) Such a school would afford advantages to those who are not able to educate themselves by other means; but would gladly embrace such an appointed to consider the subject of Sabbath school

opportunity of defraying, in part, the expenses of preparing for the gospel ministry. It is an object in of ascertaining the best method of managing such THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

Br. Brown,—Hitherto, I have no appeared in pur paper, either as an advocate or opponent of the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel. Such an insti-Br. Brown,—Hitherto, I have not appeared in your paper, either as an advocate or opponent of the proposed Theological Institution. But as discussion is invited, and expected, I suppose, and as we all, as Methodists in New England, and, it fact, through the country, are very much interested in the project, and in the character of the school, should it be established, I purpose to make some inquires, and offer a few thoughts, even at this late period.

I have read with some attention and interest, the late of physical education is much agitated at present. Many young men come from the college, or

I have read with some attention and interest, the articles which have appeared on both sides of the question, and have, until the present time, supposed such an institution uncalled for, and fered the result would be detrimental to our interest as a people. Whether any more light has been those uncome to the productions of our by threat of late, or not, I must with some others expressively attached to the productions of our by threat of late, or not, I must with some others expressively attached to the productions of our by threat of late, or not, I must with some others expressively attached to the productions of our by threat of late, or not, I must with some others expressively attached to the productions of our by threat of late, or not, I must with some others expressively attached to the production is much agitated at present. Many young men come from the college, or the theological seminary, with their physical enurchaging the theological seminary, with their physical enurchaging

niary advantages, and be such that the students can have an opportunity of laboring in the surrous

this investigation.

Who, then, will guaranty that the favorite project will not at a future day be prostited to the propagation of error?" "What a preperous idea, for a young man to present!" Well, lok at it. It is argued by the warmest advocates the institution, whose utility it appears is with tho, at least, established beyond a doubt, that the time have changed—times are changing—the public are is different, the spirit of these times calle for a ferrent manner of the properties of these times have changed; the total that the times have changed; the case in New England; but does it follow from this, that a separate theological school is needed?

"The spirit of the times requires the institution!" The first hour and a half of Wednes. The substitution that the time have changed that school could be a substitution to the time have changed that school could be a substitution to the time have changed that the time have changed that school could be a substitution to the time have changed to the time have changed to the time have changed to the two days, and

Reports of sixteen Sabbath Schools on the District, This spirit is changing; it may soon demand a modification of our theology; and how great a modification could it endure, and not become a new system ty, and all of them were favored with ordinary successively. This post a mere chinera. Institutions entirely? This is not a mere chimera. Institutions cess. The places represented by these reports, are were founded, and churches built by the Orthodox Boston, Lynn, Chelsen, Marblehead, Roxbury, Newwere founded, and churches and by the Congregationalists in New England, which have long since ceased to be theirs, and now in them errors, Malden, and East Weymouth. As so small a por the most destructive to the vital interest of religion, are unblushingly propagated. But this school is to be under the supervision of the Methodist Church.

Brethren were present from other towns, and District is embraced by these reports, it is thought needless to publish the statistics which they contain. Brethren were present from other towns,

however, were not represented in any way. The following resolutions were adopted at this

funds; but where is the reserve list? We have tance; first, as it contains the elements of all the reserve have, and more.

We need all the men we have, and more. and is the promoter of them all; first, as it furnished.

Resolved, That we consider no sphere better adapted to the efficient usefulness of females, than the Sabbath school, and that we feel deeply sensible of the value of their co-operation in this cause.

Resolved, That no Sabbath school teacher is prepare to do his duty successfully, unless his soul be imbued with the love of God, and with ardent love to the souls of

the office of a Sabbath school teacher, who do not exert themselves to become thoroughly acquainted with the lessons studied by their classes.

Resolved, That Sabbath school instruction is not a substitute for parental instruction, but an auxiliary to assist parents in their great and responsible work. Resolved, That no mini-ter can be truly a paster of

Christ's flock, who is not directly engaged in promoting the moral and religious instruction of the young, who in an especial sense, are the lambs of that flock. Resolved, That it is, also, an important duty of the

minister of Christ to give public and private instr

on the moral and religious education of children. Resolved, That the permanent interest of our Sabbath schools is promoted by public, monthly, or quarterly ex-

Resolved, That the monthly Sabbath school concerthe teachers' prayer meeting, an occasional prayer meet desire to enter on that principle. To me this is ob- ing of the Sabbath school at the regular hour for the school, and a meeting of each class with the teacher for prayer, are means of great spiritual improvement for the

> As a means of ascertaining the best mode of conducting Sabbath schools, it was Resolved, That each Sabbath school on the District b requested to furnish to the next Convention an account o its mode of operations.

The following recommendation from a committee

[Whole No. 523.

libraries, viz:

Mulling

"That the several Sabbath schools on this District be requested to embody in their report to the next Convention the result of their experience in relation to the regulation and usefulness of their respective

Resolved, That we are convinced of the utility of Saboath School Conventions, and that we recommend the holding another Convention to September, 1840; provided the superintendents and teachers of some Sabbath school will extend an invitation to this effect, and make the necessary provision for the entertainment of the members of such Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall he to decide on the place of holding the next Convention, and to issue the call for such Convention in seasonable time to make the necessary prepar-ation for the same.

This committee consists of Brs. D. S. King, of Bos ton, J. Tuttle, of Lynn, and S. Sprague, Jr., of Dux-bury; either of whom will receive any invitation of the kind mentioned above, that our friends wish to

FOR ZION'S HERALD. WHAT WILL BE THE CHARACTER OF THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

It appears, from the communications on the subject It appears, from the communications on the subject of the proposed institution for theological education, which have been published in the Herald within a few months, that some brethren are not yet prepared to favor its establishment, because they know not what will be its precise character; and others are opposed to it on the assumption that it will have a character which they could not approve; and so they aim their darts at an imaginary fabric. The decision of of this question has been left to the several committees of ministers and laymen, who constitute the Warn tees of ministers and laymen, who constitute the Wes-ley Institute Association. By them it has been submitted to a committee, who are to prepare a constitu-tion for the Seminary, and report at the next meeting of the Association in April. It could not be expected that a subject of this kind would be matured in a ed that a subject of this kind would be matured in a moment. Time is requisite to obtain the appropriate information, to collect the opinions of the brethren generally, and to construct a plan which would meet the peculiar circumstances and exigences of the case. There is no doubt in my mind, that a body of Methodist beathern such as constitute the Wesley Institute. odist brethren, such as constitute the Wesley Institute Association, will give a character to the Seminary, Association, will give a character to the Seminary, which will be approved by their constituents, and by the Methodist people generally, who have any desire to have a Theological Institution of any kind established. For one, I shall cheerfully acquiesce with the decision of the majority. No character can be given by Methodist brethren to an Institution specifically designed to aid Methodist ministers in securing a theological education, which would be so repugnant to my feelings, as the fact that we must, as a nant to my feelings, as the fact that we must, as a church, be totally destitute of any such institution. However imperfect it might be at first, I know that

As an individual, I have had my thoughts a spec As an individual, I have not my thoughts beet, ing the character of the proposed institution, pect, am willing to communicate them to my brethren. I should be happy to have an exchange of views upon this subject, and I will cheerfully sacrifice any beaux ideal I may have formed to the claims of a better model, as soon as I shall see it.

The following is the outline of the plan which has

The following is the outline of the plan which has

occurred to my mind:

1. The Institution should be thoroughly evangelical. The cardinal and common doctrines of the Gospel should not only be inculcated, but in view of their infinite importance to mankind, every means should be employed to inspire in every member the spirit of universal charity—the true missionary zeal. They should be trained with a special and constant INTO ALL THE WORLD, and preach my Gospel to every creature;" and earnestly taught to cherish no wish, in reference to their situation in life, but what accords with a determination to do their utmost to spread through the nations the saving knowledge of Christ. 2. The Wesley Institute should be perfectly Meth-

2. The Wesley Institute should be perfectly Methodistical in its character. The peculiar doctrines of our church should be thoroughly discussed and expounded, and compared with the views of other orders of Christians, ancient and modern. Our Discipline and form of government should be explained in every part, with a particular view to secure uniformity and efficiency in the administration of disciplinary. formity and efficiency in the administration of disci-pline. The Seminary should embrace within itself all the appropriate offices and institutions of a perfect Methodist church. It should have its class meetings, prayer meetings, love feasts, quarterly fasts, quarterly meetings, and the most strict attention to all the means of grace should be carefully enjoined. The habits which the students would thereby establish, would tend directly to give steadiness and energy to their influence as the future ministers of the church.

and guardians of her institutions.

3. The plan of instruction should be both liberal and profound. It should be adapted to the exigen-ces of those who have not enjoyed the advantages of a thorough education, and also afford every facility for a complete theological education to those who have graduated at the colleges and higher seminaries. It would not, however, be well to encourage students to withdraw from our academies and colleges who are pursuing a regular and systematic course of study. Most young men, who are now called to the ministry, will prefer to secure the elements of a good education before they attempt to obtain a theological education. cation, and for that purpose, they would naturally pre-fer the ordinary academies and colleges. But for all other cases, specially those of defective education in particular branches, the institution should be furnishparticular branches, the institution should be invising ed with adequate accommodations. The system of instruction would not, therefore, he exclusively theological, but partly scientific, while its theological department would be of the very highest order. In every instance, the members of the school should be left to their own discretion, in reference to what branches they will study, and to what extent they will surgest them.

As the object is to make able ministers of the New Testament, and not merely great scholars, the course of instruction ought to be eminently practical. Opthe institute to exercise their gifts in all the duties of the ministry, appropriate to them respectively. Circuits would be formed in the vicinity of the seminary, and the appointments be regularly supplied, on the Sabbath, by the students and professors. In order to this, no important exercises would be exacted of the students on Saturday and Monday, except, perhaps, the hearing of a lecture from one of the ers, so that abundant opportunity might preparation for preaching, for trave

J. H. ELA,

Carlo Carlo

4. The institution should be designed not only for the instruction, but for the sanctification of its memhers. The President and Professors should be men approved by the church, and filled with the Holy Ghost and faith, who, by their example and precept would lead the young ministers, under their charge, into "all the deep things of God." It should be continually impressed upon those who are preparing for the sacred office, that they must be able, like the apostles of the Lord, to say to all, over whom they may have oversight, "Follow me,-those things which ye have both learned, and received, and heard, and seen in me, do." The witness of the Spirit and perfect love should be inculcated as indispensable to an eminently useful minister of Christ. In short, every thing should be done to make the institution a household of faith, where members would labor together for the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ, and exhibit that unity with each other and with Christ, for which the Redeemer uttered his last and most earnest wishes and prayers.

In all these particulars, we have a distinguished precedent in the Wesleyan Theological Institute, of the English Methodists

"That Institution," says one who has had the privilege of visiting, " is strictly utilitarian in its character-such, probably, as Mr. Werley himself would have planned. Discarding the usual mechanical arrangements of such institutions, our Wesleyan brethren have adapted theirs to the spirit and the wants of their church. All students, whose circumstances and character justify it, are conducted through an extended and thorough course of instruction. Others are detained only long enough for their improvement in some particular department in which they may be deficient. Some are received from their circuits, who, with high natural abilities, may have defects or mannerisms, which, uncorrected, would preclude them from that class of minds to which their talents would otherwise give them access, and are detained a few months under discipline, and despatched again to their circuits. Young men, destined to foreign missions, tarry there a short period, to study such branches as may throw light upon the particular field which they are about

"Such is the Wesleyan Theological School, in London. It had to encounter a tremendous opposition in advancing to its present state; but it has already justified the expectations of its founders, in exerting the most benigh and salutary influence upon the church, in all her departments

Such is the character which, as it appears to me, we should labor to impress upon the first Methodist Theological Institution in America. Does any one doubt that it would accord with the genius and providential history of our church? Do any question that it would prove, under the gracious supervision of the Great Head of the church, a powerful agency in ex-tending and perfecting the influence of Methodism, and in spreading knowledge and holiness through the world? If so, let some other plan be suggested.— Doubtless, those who are appointed to undertake this task, will be glad to be advised by their brethren

in any matter of importance.

To go forward with the enterprise, it is evident the Association must be sustained by the zealous and liberal co-operation of the brethren in the ministry and membership of the church, and the friends of Methodism in New England. At the earliest discussions of this subject in the Theological Convention, our hearts were gladdened by the notic offer of an elegant building and grant as the second of the Newholty, vernous grant as the second of the Newholty. Conference, another equally munificent offer was most, to establish it at Billerica, a town situated between the cities of Boston and Lowell. No institution of learning in our church, has projected under more encouraging auspices. It happens that the present year is the centennial jubilee of Methodism roughout the world, and many have purposed in their hearts to commemorate the goodness of God, in making us a people, by bestowing their gifts upon an institution which promises to be a distinguished auxiliary to the great work which has been so wondercommenced and extended. I would express, without reserve, my ardent hope that many, very ma-

I would appeal particularly to men of wealth. Is there not among us, one or more friends of the cause of sanctified learning, who will come forward, under the inspiring influences of this joyful day, and by an pary munificence, worthy the object and of the occasion, endow, at once, this much needed institution, at least, in one of its departments? Your names may thus be impressed upon a monument which will stand out prominently in the history of Methodism, and tell to your children and children's children, that you lived and labored and sacrificed for God and his cause, in this happy jubilee of our church.

I would appeal to the brethren in every part of the

land. Ten thousand offerings, of five or ten dollars each, will lay a broad foundation for this Institution. Twice ten thousand offerings will, in a few weeks, be made within the bounds only of New England.— Shall not a fair proportion be given to this important object? Let not those especially, who are awake to the importance of this object, neglect this opportunity to make their fervor known, by substantial gifts.— Other important works, that claim attention, are the every day business of the Christian church, and will be borne on by the united and regular exertions of the entire mass. But the establishment of an institution like this, is not the passing event of a day. We may commence this work, on a very narrow scale, with a moderate capital. But such an institution as we should all desire to see erected, will demand a general effort, and liberal appropriations.

Let us, then, imitate the example of our Wesleyan brethren of England. They have already subscribed hundreds of thousands of dollars to furnish new and spacious buildings for their seminary. The great city of London will thereby have impressed upon i the stamp of Methodism, and in the midst of its vast population, a significant and powerful institution will declare, through successive generations, the pious gratitude of a devoted church.

Be ours the same lofty purpose. Let us be awake to the true and lasting interests of Zion. Let us raise an Institution, whose walls will be its slightest monumental character; whose powerful and extensive op-erations upon the salvation of men, and the destiny of the world, will appear amid the scenes of time to come, and remain for ever recognized among the reminiscences of the world's eternal redemption. CHARLES K. TRUE.

PRAY BEFORE YOU PART .- This rule ought to be adopted generally by Christians, in reference to all those seasons where they have enjoyed the privilege of mutual conversation. Were this practice kept more definitely in view, it would tend to regulate the spirit and language of Christian intercourse. It would leave a pleasant impression, in connection with the memory of an individual, long after he was separated from us. Ministers and people too much neglect it. Let us engage in this practice. It will tend to promote brotherly love; it will give utterance sweet to the holy emotions which may have been awakened; and will banish the freezing influence of

## Revivals.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

CONCORD DISTRICT, N H. Mr. Editor, -I wish to say a few words in rela-ion to Concord District. The Lord is with us in this part of his vineyard. Peace and harmony prevail within our borders. The preachers and Church are laboring for the salvation of souls, and their labor is

friends in the vicinity; a respectable number of tents, and a large congregation for that place. The weather was fine from the commencement to the close of our meeting. The preachers and brethren were in the suite of the weather was fine from the commencement to the close of our meeting. The preachers and brethren were in the suite of the weather was fine from the commencement to the close of our meeting. The preachers and brethren were in the suite of the weather was fine from the commencement of the were in the spirit of the work, and labored for God. Good order and deep seriousness prevailed among those who attended, with a few exceptions, and those hardly worth naming, inasmuch as those disorderly persons were rum sellers and rum drinkers, from whom thing better might be expected.

The best of all is, God was with us to bless. Some professed to be converted. I am not able to say how the meeting.

Imany—not a large number, however. The Church, Finally, we liess God for Derry Camp-meeting. in the ministry and membership, was much blessed of God. Glory to his name. I believe the impressions made upon the hearts of sinners by the truths of God, delivered on that occasion, will not soon be forgotten, or finally lost. A good influence has gone out from that meeting, the result of which will be Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 26.

known in eternity.

The camp-meeting at Concord was as glorious a meeting as has ever been held in this vicinity. The weather, after the first day, was fine. We had good where the first day, was fine. We had good W. Heaven reward him. accommodations. A large, respectable, attentive and serious congregation. We had fifteen tents, built in the best order, well filled with warm-hearted and devout Christians, and serious-minded persons. The sermons were sound, instructive, and powerful, and To the Members of the N. H. Conference: the exhortations were warm and feeling. The reslike pouring water from full buckets. The prayers

salvation was instrumentally brought about through the influence of the Concord camp-meeting.

WM. D. Cass.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 2, 1839.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

PORTSMOUTH N. H. stances that I took an appointment this year. My wife had been near four months sick and nigh unto stances that I took an appointment this year. My wife had been near four months sick and nigh unto death. And all that time requiring two to lift her out of bed and in; and unable to turn herself in the bed, or to put her feet to the floor. At conference time few thought she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she could ever recover, or long remain amount the highest she who had no definite object before the mind's eye, to excite us to faithfulness? If same specific point were to have to faithfulness? If same specific point were to have each high man of froight and the was before it.

When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flatering manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flatering manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flatering manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flatering manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flatering manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flatering manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flatering manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flatering manners in the same of the well as good husband; for had not for the sake of high manners are a sound unable to turn here in dellar and cents? May then that we have the that we have the will make a good husband; for had not find the manners are same of modest better than I expected, when I began. The journey and change of air appears thus far, to be beneficial to and change of air appears thus far, to be beneficial to Mrs. R. My youngest child, Daniel Douglass, died at Northfield in my abscence, and was there buried. Joseph Dearborn, our other child, is better, and we loved West, but while we remember the former, let us

There are some as true Christians, as warm friends, and as good Methodists as any where. I would that there were more such, that all were so.

But the bane ously peopled; none more accessible; and none where the of all our churches, and especially those in seaports, prevails to a sad extent here. The lack of holiness to a sad extent here. The lack of holiness to a sad extent here. of heart and life, and its concomitants, neglect of priof heart and the, and its concomitants, neglect of private, family and social duties. Consequently all stages of apostacy might be found, from the loss of the witness in himself, to the loss of all grace, and the neg-

The labors of my predecessors were blessed, and

The labors of my predecessors were blessed, and

3. We have the means of sending the gospel to that the labors of my predecessors were blessed, and souls were converted and added to the church, and unchristian clime. I do not know what the cost of an outfor a while, the church was alive; but alas, like soci-

This place, they say, does not show more than for such an object. one half, if more than one third, of its population in II the inquiry is for a suitable man, or men to go, we the house of God on the Sabbath. There are many are at no loss here. Indeed, one of our own number is rumselling stores; much of the evil spirit drank, and burning to go In his prayers, sermons, and addresses, many of its sad fruits appear; that is, much error, China comes up before him, with the Macedonian cry, much vice, much misery. It is true, there are many who mourn and weep over these things: but it is the character of Portsmouth people to be comparatively inactive in the great and good enterprises of many at hand that he "may as far hence, to neach the all kinds. We hope however there is leaven enough means at hand, that he" may go far hence, to preach the

Several of the ministers are laboring with zeal and 4. To secure the aid of all our brethren in the church, some success for the good of souls, and would rejoice to see the place shaken by the power and flooded by the grace of God. We need thousands converted ed, who, for certain reasons not now necessary to name, here this year, for here are thousands in the broad will not give a farthing to go into the treasury of the

Our congregation is attentive. The meetings are growing more interesting. The church is coming up to her duty, or at least, many of the members, nd they engage heartily in the work of the Lord. Several are enjoying perfect love, and others are seek- all other considerations, that thousands go from China to ing that fullness. Some backsliders have humbly come back to God, and six or more have been con-verted, and more are serious. Indeed, we feel thankful for so much encouragement, and hope for a good, tantic, "Come over and help us." The cries of the thougreat, and long work of grace, both in and out of the sands of infants who perish, and the millions whose bones

We need such a work very much, and we would here ask to be remembered by our Christian friends in prayer, that we may arise and shine, and the glory f the Lord arise upon as, Our Sabbath School is flourishing. I preach to the

children frequently, to the parents occasionally, and meet them almost every Sabbath, and find it both delightful and profitable.

Yours, affectionately, D. I. Portsmouth, N. H., September, 1839. D. I. Robinson.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

DERRY CAMP MEETING. This meeting commenced on Monday, Sept. 16th, tinder favorable circumstances. The weather was we shall meet these poor, lost spirits at the bar of God. fine, on Monday and Tuesday. Tuesday morning dawned pleasantly, and with its first opening rays a

end of the meeting, the weather was uncommonly fine. A large number of preachers were in attendance from the N. E. and N. H. Conferences. The preaching was of a kind calculated to lead men to feel their obligations immediately to obey God, whatever might be the state of their feelings.

And God blessed it. There were over thirty who Friday, A. M., after the sermon, Br. A. D. Merrill

not in vain in the Lord. His work is reviving on several of the circuits and stations, and we are praying for and expecting great things before this year After he closed those who were seeking sunctifica-After he closed, those who were seeking sanctifica-Our camp-meeting at Newport commenced on the tion, were invited forward by Br. Horton, and a large 26th of August. We had a most delightful spot which had been well fitted up by our brethren and An indescribable scene occurred. That was an hour

Upperceived they mix the throng; Wondering at the love that crowns us, Glid to join the holy song." And every soul this moment cries-" Hallelujah!

Love and praise to Christ belong." Good order, as a general thing, prevailed during

Many were quickened and filled with perfect love. Backsliders were reclaimed, and the cause of Christ generally advanced among us. May the God of WM. H. BREWSTER, Secretary.

P. S .- I should have said before that Br. Chan berlin presided, as usual, with great skill, and to the

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

DEAR BRETHREN,-It will be recollected by you all uses and shouts of glory from the Church were that at the last auniversary of our Conference Missionar in the public prayer-meeting, and in the tents, were offered up to God with strong and victorious faith. The songs of praise to God were offered in the spirit and with the subject of a mission to the above named place. A resolution was passed, expressive of our views of the proand with the understanding. The very best of order priety of such a movement. No one of us has yet for prevailed during the meeting, and God was present. gotten, it is presuned, nor shall we soon forget, the effect of not less than thirty souls, and the sanctification of many of the people of God, the commissioning anew of the greater part of the preachers present, and the deep awakening of many sinters. For all this we thank and praise God. Hosannah in the highest!

The fruits of the meeting are still seen in this place. The work of reformation is progressing and blace. The work of reformation is progressing, and decidedly expedien for us to establish a mission in China he final result cannot be known till the final consum. With this view of he subject, I wish, dear brethren, t nation of all things, when, no doubt, there may be bring the thing directly before you again in a few re

scores of souls, of whom it may be said, "Their marks. 1. We have heresfore done comparatively little for the advancement of the ingdom of Christ in foreign lands .-Never, I believe, will the past year, have our receipts amounted to \$1000 and the small sums which have been collected, were raised by a very few of the circuits and stations; a larg share of them doing nothing, or next to nothing, for this great and glorious work. And Ba. Brown,-It was under very trying circum- why all this deficiery? Have we not all valued the We are pleasantly situated here in many respects. on a blaze with the fire of the gospel.

toms of the people are such, and the openings for preach-

for a while, the church was alive; but alas, like societies in too many other places, "their goodness has been like the morning dew." "Unstable as water," they have "not excelled." Young Christians by looking to old professors, and waiting for them to go ahead in duty, staid back till they lost their "joy in the Lord."

to leaven the whole lump yet. A redeeming and reforming spirit, which will triumph over every oba hearty " AMEN."

> parent society. Let these, with others, be engaged in spreading the gospel in distant lands, then, in some other way than through the common treasury.

5. Let the necessity of this case urge on the above, and Some backsliders have humbly perdition every year. We have the means of saving some: and as yet have not lifted one finger. The cry comes across the Indian Ocean, and murmurs over the wide Atsands of infants who perish, and the millions whose bones bleach upon and whiten the plains through their blind devotion to their superstitious worship, utter a cry like the voice of many waters, which echoes and re-echoes, until it falls in tones of thunder upon the Christian's ear, or is lost in solemn, yet unheeded accents upon some worldlyminded devotee, " Come over and help us!"

" Shall we whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high,

formality and pharisaical stiffness from Christian intercourse, To break out in some ready verse of borne on the gentle breezes, and died away upon the strains not to be resisted; but as no one has yet done so, praise, and to unite in heartfelt supplications for each surrounding bills in heavenly melody.

I submit these few thoughts, hoping they may provoke

other's spiritual and temporal welfare, always makes the parting scene an occasion of sanctification.—N.

Y Evan.

On Wednesday, P. M., it rained, and we had preaching in the tents, where God poured out his Spirit graciously upon the people.

The afternoon was clear, and from that time to the nual Conference. Will not other brethren speak on this subject, and say what they will do? The Secretary of the Conference will take the names of brethren who may give pledges, and see what can be done. For certain reasons, I now withhold my name, but will answer to Oct. 1839. SIGMA PI NOLENS.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. COMBINATION OF PERSONAL EFFORT. BR. BROWN,-The following statement is at your

Some two or three years since, a young man, a an "every day Christan." He adopted and carried out the personal effort plan to save souls. In the family where he lived, were a number of young men who were not professors of religion. He singled out one of them as a special subject of his daily prayers and personal effort, not however to the entire neglect of others of the same family. The young man whom I shall call P was made accuminted with the pure. I shall call P., was made acquainted with the purpose of our brother, who told him, that if he would
decide to seek the Lord and pray for himself, he
crowded, and the interest manifested was most gratifying. long. P. accepted the proposal, but not feeling any special conviction, he soon gave up; but his friend kept on praying for him. About three or four months after this, to use the

expression of P., he "was prompted by curiosity to attend a Methodist meeting," a number of miles distant. He went. While listening to the sermon, conviction fastened on his mind, and he went home deeply serious. In the evening he went to hear another Methodist brother, who took for his text, "Quench not the Spirit." P. halted no longer, but decided and yielded to Christ, and within a few days

was enabled to rejoice in a Saviour's love.

After the conversion of P., a few Christians of different denominations combined to carry out the per-sonal effort plan in the neighborhood of P. Many were singled out as special subjects for prayer, among whom was a young woman, also a member of the same family of P. It was intimated to her by the writer of this article, that she was thus selected, and she was much offended, and seemed to defy the power of our faith or prayers to reach her. But in less than a fortnight, she gave evidence of seriousness, and soon professed to find peace in Christ. Within a few weeks six or eight young people, a majority of whom were young men, professed to find the Saviour precions, in that immediate neighborhood.

An instance of backsliding or church discipline has not yet been known with any of the converts, although it is more than a year, since they have made a profession of religion. The conversions mentioned above, occurred in a neighborhood where there has never been any orthodox preaching, except an occasional evening lecture, at a private house, or school

Will our friend B., please furnish us with more instan-

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD HUSBAND.

When you see a young man of modest, respectful

of a en you see a young man whose manners are to carryerous and disgusting kind, "brass" enough him think't any where, and vanity enough to make him, girls, hey one inferior to himself; don't marry When you sel not make a good husband. ors to raise himseoung man using his best endeav-him; he will make som obscurity to credit, marry having.

When you see a young his reputation and standing depending solely for wealth of his rich father, or a society upon the him, for goodness sake; he will ives, don't marry band.

When you see a young man, always e. adorning his person, or riding through the loyed in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, although freet in by demanded, power dely demanded; never do you marry him, for he nt-in every respect make a bad husband.

good husband.

When you see a young man who is attentive and kind to his sisters or aged mother, who is not ashamed to be seen in the street with the woman who gave him birth, and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, who will attend to all her little wants with a filial love, affection and tenderness, take him, girls, who can get him, no matter what his circumstances in life, he is truly worth the winning and having, and will in certainty make a good husband.

When a young man is known to visit taverns and ale-houses, or use strong drink even in the smallest

and motives, and when you find these good in a young man, then you will be sure he will make a good husband.—Lowell Souvenir.

but must content myself with a very brief statement.

1. Wesleyan Methodism may justly claim to

Ancient and Modern Steam Engine Duty.—In the course of a well digested lecture on the steam engine, by Mr. Sins, of Chancewater, delivered at the Truro Institution, a comparison was drawn between the engines of Watt's time, and those of the present day. As nearly as the average of the former could be obtained, their duty could not be more than 15,000,000 lbs. lifted a foot high by the consumption of a bushel of coal; while in Messrs. Lean's report of the last month, the average duty of sixty-one pomping engines was found to be 54,000,000 lbs. Those sixty-one engines consumed for a month, 4.283 tons of coal, and lifted 41,000,000 tons of water 100 fathous high. The same number of engines in Watt's raised up to inculcate upon other churches, and Shall we to men benighted,
The lamp of life deny?"

No, my brethren. "No," your hearts all reply. Then let us up and be doing. While I write, and you read, and we delay, they are perishing by thousands! Up, and let us be doing! The day of eternity will soon dawn, and we shall meet these poor, lost spirits at the bar of God.

In conclusion, let me say, I have waited, expecting that some other would it has some other would it as one one has yet done so, I submit these few thoughts, hoping they may provoke

I submit these few thoughts, hoping they may provoke

A.283 tons of coal, and lifted 41,000,000 tons of water 100 fathoms migh. The same number of engines in Watt's time would, to do the same work, consume 15,418 tons of coal, which at 15s. would be £11.563; from which deducting £3.211, the cost of working at the present day, there would remain £3.352 per month, or upwards of £100,000 a year, saved in fuel on sixty-one engines. The greatest load litted by any engine now at work in this country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country, was by one in the consolidated mines, which is country the consolidated mines, which

# ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL WILL BE SUS-

TAINED! CENTENARY AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Centenary meetings for Providence, R. I., have been held. They have demonstrated one point which is peculiarly interesting at this moment, namely, that the project of a Theological School is appreciated by the people. They know that the preachers who propose it can derive no interest from it, as they are already in the ministry, member of the M. E. Church, came from New and most of them are of advanced years. It is therefore Hampshire to a town in the vicinity of Boston, where felt to be a disinterested proposal for the welfare of the he engaged himself to work by the month. There people and their children, and the people will not disre-was no Methodist brother within about two miles of gard the motive. They will know how to interpret the his residence. He was what might be truly termed appeals, ad captandem, which have been made to them, an "every day Christian." He adopted and carried against this most noble measure, and will satisfy, practi-

should share an interest in his prayers at least three times a day, till he was converted, should he live so brethren most accessible to the altar, gave liberally, and the general contributions of the Church have been deferred to more private meetings, when, perhaps, the sums already given will be doubled. The amount already contributed is, however, more than could have been expected, considering the circumstances of the Churches, and has agreeably disappointed us all.

The sum obtained at Chesnut street Church, was about. Do. do. at East Providence, 530 00

Making in all, \$1280 00 Now let those who have asserted that the people were not ready to appreciate the project of the Theological School, learn, that more than one half of all these contributions were pledged to this purpose alone;

Of the \$750 given at Chesnut street, 393 75 Of the \$530 at East Providence. 298 00 That is \$50 more than one half of all the other contrioutions put together; and, I believe, that, unless some improper counteracting influence is used, the ratio of

people here are hearty in this cause, and they know what they are about. At East Providence, a brother, who had given \$100 at Chesnut street, for the school, gave another \$100, with the sentiment that he was giving it to his children, who, he had no doubt, would receive the advantage of it.

what is yet to be obtained will be still greater; for the

An aged widow lady gave \$50, in memory of a deceased daughter, who had remarked, while living, that I might present more facts showing the power and her liberality must be devoted to the preparation of minefficacy of combined personal effort, but forbear, lest is sters rather than any other measure in the Church, as she indeed it to be the most important.

B. judged it to be the most important.

A very aged sister gave \$125, expressing the strongest ces of this character? These facts speak in a very loud conviction from a long acquaintance with our Church, that this cause is indispensable for us.

The following is a list of those who have proved themselves friends to this cause in Providence by their liber-A. STEVENS. ality.

| At Chesnut street.  |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Bro. Chesborough,   | \$100 00 |
| " Anthony,          | 50 00    |
| " Andrews,          | 10 00    |
| " Tnurber,          | 75 00    |
| Sister Carpenter,   | 125 00   |
| Bro. Bennett,       | 5 00     |
| " Gardiner,         | 5 00     |
| " Edwards.          | 10 00    |
| " Sisson,           | 10 00    |
| " J Jevais,         | 2 00     |
| " <del></del> ,     | 1 75     |
| East Providence.    |          |
| Bro. Chesborough,   | 100 00   |
| Sister M. B. Brogg, | 75 00    |
| ** **               | 50 00    |
| Bro. P. H. Durfee,  | 10 00    |
| " C. Nightingale,   | 10 00    |
| " A. Stevens,       | 50 00    |
| A Friend,           | 3 00     |
|                     |          |

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT OLIN, TO THE REV. DR. BANGS. REV. AND DEAR SIR .- It would give me great pleasure to be with my brethren at the approaching When you see a young man who never engages in any affrays or quarrels by day, nor follies by night, and whose dark, black deeds are not of so mean a character as to make him wish to concerd by night, and whose dark black deeds are not of so mean a character as to make him wish to concerd by night, and the property of the concerd by the night of the character as to make him wish to conceal his name, who does not keep low company nor break the Sabbath, nor use profane language, but whose face is seen regularly at church, where he ought to be, he will certainly make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is below you in wealth, offer to marry you, don't deem it a disgrace, honored wife. Upon the contact of the colebration according on my ability: and I would also gladly give through you an expression of the sentiments which I deem affitting the occasion. For this, may consider me as padged for one hundred dollars. wealth, offer to marry you, don't deem it a disgrace, but look into his character; and if you find it correscent of Methodism would be celebrated in ponds to these directions, take him, and you will get America, she expressed a wish that we should con-Never make money an object of marriage, for if you do, depend upon it, as a balance to good, you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man who is attentive and kind to his sisters or aged mother, who is not ashan.

the world within the number years of its canale-houses, or use strong drink even in the smallest
degree, girls, do not marry him, for if you do, you
will come to poverty and rags.

Lastly. Always examine into character, conduct,
I have much that I wish to say upon both points,

Ancient and Modern Steam Engine Duty.—In the

OCTOBER 9, 1839.

As to the future, I think it the fir church to be more zealous and dili souls. This is its proper work; and as it is lost sight of, the church will ! or even a nuisance. Let us rememb died not primarily to establish schoo and Bible and missionary societies, b from hell. This, this is by emine work. We are bound, before Go Christ, to suread the Gospel et house work. We are bound, before Gor Christ, to spread the Gospel at home lands. We must become more and sive and missionary. We can do it merous and rich, and Christ will ho ble for the souls of a perishing work 2. We have a high duty to perfor

the field which we now occupy. I left much undone—have incurred so Are our children as well trained in r edge, in literature-are they as well ful and influential stations in the Chu as those of some other sects? Our s leges, our press, and our benevolent s and must have more expansion an The matter rests upon the conscience e shall not be guiltless if they

uish—if they are not prosecuted eased energy and means. I bless oeen done, and cherish revived

future.(d)
3. I will not allow this opportunity
out expressing my most deliberate co
the establishment of theological school sable to our future progress. I won controverted question on such an or may not conceal my opinion, however I have had too many admonitions the or do for the honor of Christ and f must be done with little delay. I ma country again, or again worship with my choice; but I shall continue to lo-and pray for its prosperity; and Loand pray for its prosperity; and I da declare that the conviction I have he gains strength with the progress of year already suffered much for the want o tions, and they are now indispensable discharge of our duty to Christ and so These are my cherished views with

These are my cherished views with coming centenary. Let such objects in the spirit of faith, and zeel, and be Let us carefully avoid all objects my with our organization—local, partished the us yield to each other every thing for the sake of unity and peace—e Let us yield to each other every thing for the sake of unity and peace—e our godly discipline, our pure doctrin of usefulness. Let us prosecute our of those who have gone before us—o Asbury, of Emory, and of Fisk, and he has done, bless our labors.

I write from the president's platfor ish Conference. Five hundred preacent. Increase this year siz thousand I heard Mr. Jackson's centenary seri

ent. Increase this year six thousand I heard Mr. Jackson's centenary sern and excellent production, which will by published, and re-published, I trus It takes lofty ground, worthy of the opositions will be violently assailed, be cannot be shaken. I hope this serme by every intelligent Methodist on bot Atlantic.

Atlantic.

I expect to set out in a day or two thence to visit Holland, Sweden, Pru haps Germany and Russia. Should the east be settled, and should I succ suitable company, I have some intent Egypt, Palestine, Greece, and Const winter. Yet this is perhaps not very feel a strong desire to revisit my nat winter. Yet this is perhaps not very feel a strong desire to revisit my nat I have lost my relish for travel wit companion who gave interest to through which I passed. I am impet the society of relatives and Christian alleviations as they can supply, and apprit can receive.

My health is better than it has son for several years. Pray for me, dear brother, yours in Christian

Liverpool, England, August 6, 18 (a) We would respectfully suggest, not sufficient evidence in what Dr. Olin point, to believe, that he would be best his one hundred dollars appropriated to Seminary. If he knew what has already b us in relation to such an Institution, w but he would have given it that direction (b) This is the sentiment of a decided ological schools among us; and we vent

is the sentiment of every Methodist frie

stitutions.

(c) And this is what we want to give a cated ministry, a ministry which, in addi-ent zealous, devoted, energetic and laboric tics, shall be thoroughly educated in the I fruits will follow the labors of that ministry shouts of praise and thanksgiving to God hearts on earth, and make the courts of hi with anthems of "Glory to God in the high (d) For a number of months, we have

hest of our ability, in our capacity as ediald, to make this impression upon the hear ple, namely, that our educational and bene tions " want, and must have, more expansion cy." O let us remember, that " we shall no if they are suffered to languish."-ED.

SICKNESS AT THE SOUTH During the 4th, 5th and 6th days of Sept died in New Orleans! During the week 8:h of Sept., there were 252 deaths, of wh 189 were cases of the yellow fever.
On the 11th of Sept., there were 17 interest patients admitted to the hospital, 15 havi

On the 12th, there were 29 interments, 1 of the yellow fever. Seventeen were adn hospital, 13 with the fever.
On the 13th, there were 11 deaths of the 14th, 6, and on the 16th, there were 25 i of which were cases of the fever. There cases the same day. The whole number of

the Charity Hospital, on the evening of t The Charleston Courier of the 6th ult., st deaths for the two days previous had been rous,-that the city had become like a hosp out of the present population, computed a doctors state about 1,200 are sick. Some were very sudden, "say in 24 hours-oth

During the week ending the 8th ult., th deaths, 12 of which were of the fever. During the week ending the 15th Sept., t deaths, 7 of the yellow fever. The Mobile Register of the 7th ult., has

paragraphs-"Sickness and gloom appear on the increa the stores and gloom appear on the increated the stores are closed; the Post Office is not of afternoon; the banks will continue busine hours in the day, and some of the papers hat to publish weekly. Our own force is cut diness, absence and death, which must account of our columns.

our columns.
Since Sunday, the interments number 1 23 were reported; the day previous 18. have had heavy showers and a fine south which should lead us to live in hope, as the likely to check the farther progress of discinterments up to 2 P. M., are only 9." ON. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

ION'S HERALD.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. HEOLOGICAL SCHOOL WILL BE SUS-TAINED!

CENTENARY AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

entenary meetings for Providence, R. I., have They have demonstrated one point which is interesting at this moment, namely, that the of a Theological School is appreciated by the people. now that the preachers who propose it can derive rest from it, as they are already in the ministry, st of them are of advanced years. It is therefore be a disinterested proposal for the welfare of the and their children, and the people will not disree motive. They will know how to interpret the , ad captandem, which have been made to them. this most noble measure, and will satisfy, practits opponents, that the day has gone by, in which rejudices could be excited by such petty sophis-They have wisdom enough to know that they live ge which demands a well qualified ministry, and eir children will live in one in which the demand

still more imperative. meetings, at East and West Providence, were d, and the interest manifested was most gratifying. uses were both too much jamined to allow of a nanagement of the subscriptions. A few of the n most accessible to the altar, gave liberally, and neral contributions of the Church have been deto more private meetings, when, perhaps, the already given will be doubled. The amount alcontributed is, however, more than could have xpected, considering the circumstances of the es, and has agreeably disappointed us all.

sum obtained at Chesnut street Church, was do. at East Providence, 530 00

ing in all, let those who have asserted that the people were dy to appreciate the project of the Theological learn, that more than one half of all these contriwere pledged to this purpose alone; e \$750 given at Chesnut street,

he \$530 at East Providence.

ole amount for Theological School, is \$50 more than one half of all the other contriput together; and, I believe, that, unless some er counteracting influence is used, the ratio of s yet to be obtained will be still greater; for the here are hearty in this cause, and they know

hey are about. ast Providence, a brother, who had given \$100 at it street, for the school, gave another \$100, with timent that he was giving it to his children, who, no doubt, would receive the advantage of it.

aged widow lady gave \$50, in memory of a dedaughter, who had remarked, while living, that erality must be devoted to the preparation of minather than any other measure in the Church, as she it to be the most important. ery aged sister gave \$125, expressing the strongest

tion from a long acquaintance with our Church, is cause is indispensable for us. following is a list of those who have proved them-

friends to this cause in Providence by their liber-A. STEVENS.

At Chesnut street. ro. Chesborough, " Anthony, " Andrews, Touroer, 75 00 125 00 ister Carpenter, ro. Bennett, 5 00 " Gardiner. 10 00 " Edwards, 10 00 " Sisson, a J Jevais, 2 00 1 75 East Providence 100 00 Ira. Chesborough, 75 00 ister M. B. Brogg, Bro. P. H. Durfee, 10 00 " C. Nightingale, 10 00 50 00

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT OLIN,

TO THE REV. DR. BANGS. EV. AND DEAR SIR,-It would give me great sure to be with my brethren at the approaching enary celebration; but as this is not in my powtake the liberty of communicating with you as by esteemed and beloved personal friend. I arribute to the objects of that others. h to ontribute to the objects of the celebration ording on my ability: and I would also gladly a through you an expression of the sentiments ch I deem ofitting the care the senting ich I deem efitting the occasion. For this, vever, I have nether strength nor leisure. You y consider me as Padged for one hundred dollars fifty for myself and they in memory of my dear ifty for myself and they in memory of my dear nored wife. Upon the first intimation that the tenary of Methodism would be celebrated in nerica, she expressed a wish that we should cou oute according to our humble means, as a thank-ering to God for all his mercies to us, and as a timony of affectionate attachment to the Church whose bosom we have enjoyed all our Christian vileges, and to which we have been indebted for many tender and cherished friendships.

am not well informed of the precise objects to ich it is proposed to devote the offerings of the urch. I leave it to your discretion, should sev-I objects be embraced, to make the selection. (a) hope this occasion will be improved by the urch in reviewing the past, and in looking ford to the future, for high practical purposes.—hat advantages has Methodism conferred upon world within the hundred years of its exisce?-and what are its duties and capabilities the time to come? are the frequent questions ich should engage the meditations of the Church. have much that I wish to say upon both points, must content myself with a very brief state

Wesleyan Methodism may justly claim to ve been an efficient instrument in building up Redeemer's cause in the world. It has raised a people to God "who were no people." In nerica it has saved one fourth of the nation from

2. It has acted beneficially on other denominans; exciting their zeal, purifying their creeds, d modifying their modes of action. It demonstrathe power of unlettered piety—that godliness thout learning is a better instrument for saving uls, than learning without piety and zeal.(b)his I hold to be one of the lessons which we were sed up to inculcate upon other churches, and at is the union of piety and learning, which nevbefore existed to the same extent as at present, at has given such a mighty impulse to our sister nominations.(c) I think this an occasion when ch opinions may be expressed without incurring y suspicion of bigotry, or sectarianism. If I kno own heart, it is a stranger to these. I love, I nor the churches of America. I only claim for y own a place among them, with, I think, some luable peculiarities. May it equal them in use-

lucss, in learning, in holiness!

OCTOBER 9, 1839.

church to be more zealous and diligent in saving there were 20 deaths of the fever. The interments on the loth and 11th, were 32, and during the first eleven as it is lost sight of, the church will become useless, or even a nuisance. Let us remember that Christ died not primarily to establish schools and colleges, and Bible and missionary societies, but to save souls from hell. This, this is by eminence our proper work. We are bound, before God, as we love Christ, to suread the Gospel at home and in heathen Christ, to spread the Gospel at home and in heathen are now lying sick, and all are sick, or dead, but one. Inds. We must become more and more aggressive and missionary. We can do it. We are numerous and rich, and Christ will hold us responsible for the souls of a perishing world.

2. We have a high duty to perform in cultivating the fold, which has no wear aggressive and missionary. We can do it. We are numerous and rich, and Christ will hold us responsible for the souls of a perishing world.

2. We have a high duty to perform in cultivating the fold, which have never a death on the 18th, there were 8 deaths on the 18th, and 6 on the 16th.

the field which we now occupy. I fear we have On the 18th, there were 5 deaths of the fever, and on the left much undone—have incurred some guilt here.

19th, 8. The whole number of deaths up to the 12th of Are our children as well trained in religious knowl- Sept., is 126. edge, in literature—are they as well fitted for useful and influential stations in the Church and world, as those of some other sects? Our schools, our colleges, our press, and our benevolent societies, want. d must have more expansion and efficiency .-The matter rests upon the conscience of the church. We shall not be guiltless if they are suffered to

uish—if they are not prosecuted with greatly ush—if they are not prosecuted with greatly ushere. The church is small, there being only about ushere. The church is small, there being only about

future.(d) sable to our future progress. I would not stir a controverted question on such an occasion; yet I may not conceal my opinion, however worthless.—I have had too many admonitions that what I say or do for the honor of Christ and for his cause, must be done with little delay. I may not see my country again, or again worship with the people of my choice; but I shall continue to love the church, and pray for its prosperity; and I dare not omit to declare that the conviction I have here expressed gains strength with the progress of years. We have already suffered much for the want of such institutions, and they are now indispensable to the full tions, and they are now indispensable to the full Well, to return, God is awakening a deep interest on discharge of our duty to Christ and souls.

These are my cherished views with regard to the for perfect love. coming centenary. Let such objects be prosecuted in the spirit of faith, and zeal, and brotherly love. God we shall do valiently. I most earnestly pray for with our organization—local, partisan, irritating, and beside the still waters of deep holy love.

Let us yield to each other every thing not essential, for the sake of unity and peace—every thing but our godly discipline, our pure doctrines—our means of usefulness—I at the control of usefulness—I at the control of usefulness—in the control of usefulness—our means the control of usefulness—our means the control of usefulness—in the control of usefulness—i of usefulness. Let us prosecute our work, mindful of those who have gone before us—of Wesley, of Asbury, of Emory, and of Fisk, and God will, as

ish Conference. Five hundred preachers are present. Increase this year six thousand. Yesterday and excellent production, which will be immediate-It takes lofty ground, worthy of the occasion. His positions will be violently assailed, but, I believe, cannot be shaken. I hope this sermon will be read by every intelligent Methodist on both sides of the

thence to visit Holland, Sweden, Prussia, and perhaps Germany and Russia. Should the troubles in the east be settled, and should I succeed in finding discovered by the several preachers stationthe east be settled, and should I succeed in miding suitable company, I have some intention of visiting Egypt, Palestine, Greece, and Constantinople next winter. Yet this is perhaps not very probable. I feel a strong desire to revisit my native country. feel a strong desire to revisit my native country. five dollars to three hundred, according to the ability and I have lost my relish for travel with the beloved liberality of the donors. About \$1500 were subscribed. companion who gave interest to all the scenes

spirit can receive.

My health is better thau it has son for several years. Pray for me, and believe me, dear brother, yours in Christian bonds. S. OLIN.

Liverpool, England, August 6, 1839.

(a) We would respectfully suggest, whether there is not sufficient evidence in what Dr. Olin says in his third point, to believe, that he would be best pleased to have his one hundred dollars appropriated to the Theological Seminary. If he knew what has already been done among us in relation to such an Institution, we have no doubt him by the death of his father. There were only two but he would have given it that direction.

ological schools among us; and we venture to say that it is the sentiment of every Methodist friendly to such in-

fruits will follow the labors of that ministry, as will create shouts of praise and thanksgiving to God in millions of hearts on earth, and make the courts of heaven resound "DEAR SIR-Your favor of the 3d instant, covering

cy." O let us remember, that " we shall not be guiltless, generous, the just act you have done." if they are suffered to languish."-ED.

SICKNESS AT THE SOUTH.

During the 4th, 5th and 6th days of Sept., 150 persons 8th of Sept., there were 252 deaths, of which number, 189 were cases of the yellow fever.

On the 11th of Sept., there were 17 interments and 21 patients admitted to the hospital, 15 having the fever. On the 12th, there were 29 interments, 16 being cases

hospital, 13 with the fever. of which were cases of the fever. There were 25 new

deaths for the two days previous had been very nume- other system ever published." rous,-that the city had become like a hospital, and that out of the present population, computed at 3,500, the doctors state about 1,200 are sick. Some of the deaths were very sudden, "say in 24 hours-others in 3 to 5

deaths, 12 of which were of the fever.

deaths. 7 of the vellow fever. The Mobile Register of the 7th ult., has the following And what shall we say to those who are professor

paragraphs-

our columns.

Since Sunday, the interments number 100, yesterday Alas, there is little room to hope this. Alas, there is little room to hope this.

23 were reported; the day previous 18. To-day, we have had heavy showers and a fine southerly breeze, which should lead us to live in hope, as their effects are likely to check the farther progress of disease—and the interments up to 2 P. M., are only 9."

Alas, there is little room to hope this.

Perhaps these lines may meet the eye of some delinquent. If they should, we hope they may lead him to reflection, and reflection to a resolution to make any sacinfice to please God, and save his own soul.

As to the future, I think it the first duty of our | On the 8th, there were 15 interments, and on the 9th, This is its proper work; and in proportion the 10th and 11th, were 32, and during the first eleven

\* The number of inhabitants is about 7000.

FOR ZION'S HERALD HAVERHILL, MASS.

BROTHER BROWN, - We wish to say that God is with been done, and cherish revived hopes for the fifty members, and most of them females; but God, who 3. I will not allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my most deliberate conviction, that the establishment of theological schools is indispending the most deliberate conviction of the stablishment of theological schools is indispending to the stablishment of the schools is indispending to the schools of the schools of this world to consider the school of the

the subject. Some have tasted, and others are seeking

Let us carefully avoid all objects not compatible grace to lead this truly little flock into green pastures,

WM. H. BREWSTER.

\*A most excellent plan. Would it not be well for all he has done, bless our labors.

I write from the president's platform in the Brit
Our preachers to do the same? We are constantly re-

CENTENARY MEETING AT BROMFIELD STREET their thank-offerings to their Heavenly Father for what I expect to set out in a day or two for London- He has accomplished for the world through the instru-

A committee has since been appointed to wait on the through which I passed. I am impelled to seek in absent members of the Church and congregation, and it the society of relatives and Christian friends such is expected the sum will be increased to \$2000. as they can supply, and as a wounded It begins to be understood by many of our people, that

where conversion to God is thorough, it embraces the property, and the add and heart; and the ery important part of religion is, to do good with our worldly substance

Were all thus converted, there would be no suffering poor among us, and no difficulty in raising funds to carry on every benevoleut and Christian enterprise

EMANCIPATION OF TWENTY-ONE SLAVES. him by the death of his father. There were only two (b) This is the sentiment of a decided allvocate of The- heirs to the estate, and a division was agreed upon, by

We learn by the Cincinnati Philanthropist, that one of (c) And this is what we want to give a mighty impulse these slaves, Billy Clarke, resides in Lexington, where to our own denomination. Let us have a thoroughly educated ministry, a ministry which, in addition to its pres. night be with his family, who are held as slaves in that ent zealous, devoted, energetic and laborious characteristics, shall be thoroughly educated in the Bible, and such wife and children, in which he enclosed Billy's deed of

hearts on earth, and make the courts of heaven resound with anthems of "Glory to God in the highest!"

(d) For a number of months, we have simed to the best of our ability, in our capacity as editor of the Herald, to make this impression upon the hearts of our people, namely, that our educational and benevolent operation. Billy will fulfil your expectation, and render your levels of the Sam Sir.—Your favor of the 3d instant, covering deed of emancipation for Billy Clarke, reached me on yesterday; and last night, I assembled his little family with him, and read the deed and your letter to them.—From his deportment on that occasion, as well as from his conduct for the last year, I think I am warranted in saying. Billy will fulfil your expectation, and render your letter to them.—The last year, I think I am warranted in saying. ple, namely, that our educational and benevolent opera-tions " want, and must have, more expansion and efficien-

Billy's employer would also do a humane, generous and just act to free Billy's wife and children. How any man, professing the religion of Christ, can be a slaveholder, for any other than the benevolent purpose Mr. died in New Orleans! During the week ending the Birney had, and keep a good conscience in the sight of God and man, is as unaccountable to us, as it is how any man can keep a good conscience, and yet make or sell ardent spirits, or engage in theft, or robbery.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL .- Our city readers will learn, by of the yellow fever. Seventeen were admitted to the referring to Mr. Greenleaf's advertisement, in another column, that he commences with other classes on Mon-On the 13th, there were 11 deaths of the fever, on the day, Oct. 14th. Mr. G. is now instructing classes, with 14th, 6, and on the 16th, there were 25 interments, 14 young readers especially, to take advantage of this excelcases the same day. The whole number of patients in all-important branch of education. The late Dr. Fisk, in the Charity Hospital, on the evening of the 14th, was speaking of this system of instruction, uses the following language-" I think it calculated to impart a knowledge The Charleston Courier of the 6th ult., states that the of the subject much quicker and much easier than any

FAMILY PRAYER at night, should never be late, in families where it can be avoided. When this is the case the children are frequently absent, having retired; but During the week ending the 8th ult., there were 27 late hour, the adult members of the family, wearied with the toils of the day, and sleepy, are likewise in an unsuita-During the week ending the 15th Sept., there were 23 ble condition altogether, to engage in devotions which should always be characterized by a lively spirit.

of the religion of Christ, and yet neglect this precious "Sickness and gloom appear on the increase. Most of privilege? O, it is a humiliating thought, that there are the stores are closed; the Post Office is not opened in the some such. And do such professors attend to their other afternoon; the banks will continue business only two religious duties? Do they read the Bible and pray in afternoon; the banks will continue pusiness only two hours in the day, and some of the papers have concluded to publish weekly. Our own force is cut down by sick-building the state. Do they instruct their children in the fear of the Lord, Do they instruct their children in the fear of the Lord, and try to bring them up in his nurture and admonition

ZION'S HERALD.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING. Through the kindness of our esteened triend, Gabriel day evening last.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

"Go ye, therefore, and teach ill nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded yo: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world, AMEN."—Matt. xxviii. 19, 20. The Chair was taken at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr.

Francis Hall, and G. P. Disosway, Secretaries.

1. Reading of the thirty-fitth chapter of Isaiah, by Rev. som as the rose." &c. 2. Prayer.

3. Hymn. Shall we whose souls are lighted, By wisdom from on high-Shall we to men benighted, The lamp of life deny? Salvation! O. Salvation!

> Till earth's remotest nation Has learnt Messiah's name. Waft, waft, ye winds, his story; And you, ye waters, roll, Till like a sea of glory, It spreads from pole to pole;

The joyful sound proclaim.

Till o'er our ransomed nature, The Lamb for sinners stain Redeemer, King, Creator, Returns in bliss to reign.

5. Addresses from the Missionaries. 6. Address by the Rev. ROBERT ALDER, D. D., of

8. Charge to the Missionaries, by the Chairman.

Josiah Spaulding :

Rev. Gustavus Hines, wife, and one child, Genese Rev. William H. Kone and wife, North Corolina Con

Rev. Alvan F. Waller, wife, and two children, Gen see Conference. Rev. J. P. Richmond, M. D., wife, and four children

Mr. Ira L. Babcock, Physician, wife, and one child, Mr. George Abernethy, Missionary Steward, wife and wo children, New York.

Mr. Henry B. Brewer, Farmer, and wife,

Mr. Lewis H. Judson, Cabinet Maker, wife, and three Mr. Josiah L. Parrish, Blacksmith, wife, and three

Mr. James Ally, Carpenter Mr. Hamilton Campbell, Carpenter, wife, and child Springfield.

Miss Maria T. Ware, Teacher, Lowell. Chloe A. Clark, do. Springfield.

" Almira Phelps, do. " Orpha Lankton, Stewardess, Hartford. Thomas Adams, Indian boy.

9. Doxology. 10. Benediction.

The church was filled at an early hour, and many per one reluctantly left, who could not obtain an entrance. sons reluctantly left, who could not obtain an entrance.

The missionaries with the officers were seated in front of the pulpit. After the opening prayer, each missionary a grog-dealer combined, had a bill similar to the following was called upon in turn, according to a custom observed in all similar meetings in London, to address the audience, giving some account of the circumstances which first callof the females spoke with great earnestness and pathos.

The vessel was to have ailed yesterday or the day be- clincherfore. This is the largest missionary expedition which ever sailed from this country. We pray that these servants of the Most High, may be accompanied in their voluntary exile by the Great Head of the church, and that they may be successful in winning the souls of the heathen to

A VICTIM OF INTEMPERANCE.—Saturday morning, the 28th ult., a man by the name of Bartlett, was ning before, he was seen in the tavern, in a state of intoxication. Thus intemperance has obtained another victim. At whose hand will his blood be required?

Yours, &c.

R. Livesey.

If all those who have husbands thus murdered, would diminish. Let them present their bill for damages, and sue them out, and if they cannot recover the amount, they can, at least, expose the murderer, and shame the judges who granted him the power to kill.—Spirit of the Times. taken from the canal in this place, drowned. The eve-

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

SANCTIFICATION. DEAR BR. BROWN,-I greatly rejoice that you give so much of your attention to the all-important subject of Sanctification. This is what I like to see in the editor of a Methodist paper. No other subject, of equal im portance, can occupy the columns of the Herald. Holiness is the GREAT subject. Thank God that so many

are attending to it. Go on, my brother, go on. I hail the publication of the " Guide to Perfection," as a new era in the history of evangelical religion. May its devoted editor be sustained. At the same time, I hope the Herald will take as deep an interest in the holy work as if the above periodical did not exist. For here is a work for all our publications. Having a little time, I have penned the enclosed lines for your paper, if you think them worthy a corner.\* It occurred to me that a lew words of exhortation, right to the point, might encourage some humble soul.

Can we not have more matter on the Centenary? J. S. J. GRIDLEY. Yours, in Christ, Salisbury, N. H. Aug. 16.

\* Appeared last week, under the head of " Pray, and ever Faint."-Ep.

We refer those persons who do not fully under stand the plan and object of the proposed Theological foot trunk, painted red, and labelled "Betsey Welton, Seminary, to the able communication of Br. C. K. True, Tremont, No. 4, Lowell;" one hair covered trunk, in this paper.

lover of the missionary. Our unknown correspondent

IFA destructive fire occurred at Philadelphia on Friay and Saturday last, by which forty buildings were destroyed, and property to the amount of \$600,000! Several lives were lost.

Lowell, Sept. 24, 1839.

We would inform our friend "B. H. S.," that the two dollars, sent us to be "appropriated to the furtherance Disosway, Esq , of N. Y. City, we have been favored of the gospel in heathen lands," has been paid to the with the Order of Exercises at the farewell meeting of Treasurer of the Young Men's Methodist Missionary Sohe Mission Family for Oregon, which was held on Thurs- ciety of this city, by whom it will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Parent Society.

Other donations are respectfully solicited, especially from members of our Church, residing in places where there is no Missionary Society

General Intelligence.

HORRID MURDER. The National Gazette of Mon day, gives the following account of a shocking murder in Philadelphia, which appears to have caused great ex-

"This morning, about 9 o'clock, a most shocking case J. Lindsey: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose" &c. confectionary store in Chestnut street, opposite Indepen-dence Hall, was married about four weeks ago, to a young man, a mechanic, without the knowledge or consent of her father. On Friday last, the father was informed of the marriage, on which he immediately closed his store, and since then has behaved like a madman. The husband went this morning to the house of the father-in-law, in the expectation, it is said, of effecting a reconciliation with him. What immediately followed has not transpirwith him. What immediately followed has not transpired. Wood, however, called his daughter up stairs, having previously provided himself with a pair of loaded pistols. Whether he discharged one or both of them, we have not heard, but he shot the unhappy girl, one ball entering the cheek below the right eye, and passing through the head, and another grazing the left side of the forehead; the balls may have been from one pistol. The griminal was immediately arrested by the Sheriff who criminal was immediately arrested by the Sheriff, who, when the account reached us, was detaining him on the premises. The daughter died about eleven o'clock. An immense crowd was in front of the howse. There is little doubt that the wretched man is absolutely insane with rage on account of his daughter's conduct."

Returns in bliss to reign.

4. The names of the Mission Family were read by the Recording Secretary, and the family introduced to the meeting.

Jane Prince and Claudius Benson, colored servants in a family residing near Breckenbridge, N. J., fell victims some days since, to the poison contracted on the 13th inst., by eating toad stools, mistaking them for mush-

A Big Squash.—Among the curious articles exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, is a squash, raised by Samuel Blake of South Boston, which weighs one hundred and

fifteen pounds! Well done, Boston ! Henry Daman has been convicted by the Rutland (Vt.) The following constitute the Mission Family, about to County Court, of murdering his wife, and is to be execusail for the Oregon Mission, in the ship Lausanne, Captain ted on the 21st of February next.

The sickness at Mobile had not abated on the 17th inst. Rev. Jason Lee and wife, of New England Conference.
Rev. J. H. Frost, wife, and one child, New York Conmonth was two hundred and forty-nine, including some of the most respectable citizens of the city.

Murder. - A shocking murder was committed in New York on Tuesday night by a man named Morgan. He had been for years addicted to habits of intemperance and on this night after partaking freely of ardent spirits at a public house, after II o'clock he returned to his house, he murdered his wife, by stabbing her in her body, in eleven different places with a clasp knife. He had been married to this unfortunate woman about eight years, and in consequence of his intemperance they separated last spring, and she went to reside with her friends in the country, and he enlisted at the Navy Yard. He was, however, soon discharged through the interference of hi friends, and he became apparently reformed, and his wife returned to him. His habits of intoxication, however, wo children, New York.

Mr. William W. Raymond, Farmer, and wife, Ballston

Mr. William W. Raymond, Farmer, and wife, Ballston

Going Ahead .- We see it stated that a Joint Stock Company is now forming in Glasgow, for carrying pas-sengers between the Clyde and New York, by means of an iron steam ship of great power and capacity, which will paddle along at the rate of at least sixteen miles an hour, thus making a passage in about ten days—and one voyage in nearly every month.

The Rev. Mr Maffit is laboring with great zeal at Lawrenceburg, Ia. At a protracted meeting, there had been between two and three hundred converts received

Fittim of Intemperance.—Last week, a woman in Philadelphia, addicted to intemperance, while under the influence of alcohol, procured at a grog-shop, set her clothes on fire. The neighbors were attracted by her screams, and on entering her dwelling found her enveloped in flames. They were extinguished—but the poor victim of intemperance, was so dreadfully burnt that she died the next morning in dreadful agonies.

sent in to her, a few weeks after her husband's demise

" Mr. — to J— , Dr. "For refreshments, at different times, \$3 81." ed their attention to the subject, and of the means by which they proposed to accomplish their plans. Several lows, and let similar widows imitate the example. As ar offset to the above bill, the lady presented the following

"To eight weeks confinement to my bed, in consequence of an injury I received from my unfortunate hus band, while under the influence of your liquor, \$48; to sudden breakages by him while in the same state, \$20; to

are certain expenses for the burial of my murdered hus-band, and if that fails, ask your conscience, if you have any, if you are not guilty of murder!" If all those who have husbands thus murdered, woul

Notices. CONCORD DISTRICT. QUARTERLY MEETINGS-SECOND QUARTER. Deering and Hillsborough, at Hillsborough, Hillsborough, Henniker at Bradford, Peterborough and Rindge, Marlow, at Goshen, N. Charlestown, at Unity, Nov. Clareniont, Grantham, at Dunbar Hill, Chester, Manchester, Amberst and Amoskeag Mission, at Amoskeag, 23, 24 Nashua, New London and Boscawen Mission, at Salisbury, Concord, 10, 11 Chichester, Pembroke and Loudon, at Pembroke, Gilmanton, 17, 18 East Sanbornton, Northfield, Wм. D. Cass, P. E.

LOST.

Concord, Oct. 2, 1839

Between Eastham and Lowell, three trunks; one three in this paper.

The communication, also, in relation to the Mission to China, is worthy the perusal and deep attention of every Nashua, care of C. Barnes, Lowell."

Inarked with brass nails on the top, "A. H. W.," and on the end, "Adaline H. Woodward, Lawrence, No. 40, Lowell;" one small trunk, marked, "J. B. Chapman, Nashua, care of C. Barnes, Lowell."

Our trunks were mixed with those of Worcester, Lynn certainly gives the best evidence of his interest in the undertaking, by his noble offer of one hundred dollars.

We shall give in our next, a communication on the Theological Seminary, written by Br. O. Scott.

and Waltham.

If any of our brethren in those places know any thing of the above described trunks, they will do us a kindness by sending them to Br. Skinner, 36 Washington street, up stairs, Boston, as soon as possible.

We have a stray merino cloak, green, lined with blue flannel, and bound with black velvet. We can find no owner for it. The owner can have it by giving notice

NOTICE.

The Young Men's Methodist F. M. Society, of New England, will hold their Annual Meeting for choice of Officers, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 9.h, 1839, at the Book Room, 32 Washington street. E. W. WHITING, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

13

A Meeting will commence in the Methodist Chapel, in Rye, N. H. on Monday evening, Nov. 4th, and be pro-tracted as long as circumstances authorize. Brethren in the ministry are invited to come to our help.

SAMUEL A. CUSHING. Rye, N. H., Sept. 30, 1839.

New York city, Oct. 1, 1839.

The Meeting of the Oregon Emigration Society, for the choice of officers, having been adjourned to Friday, Oct. 11th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at No. 5, Brattle Square, Boston, notice is hereby given to the members of said Society, to meet at that time and place, for the transaction of ty. to meet at that time and place, los the them the business which may properly come before them.

F. P. Tracr, Chairman.

NOTICE.

A Four Days Meeting is to be held, by Divine permission, at the Methodist meeting house in Marlborough, Mass., commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Our ministering brethren and friends who can A. M. Our ministering pretures and attend, are affectionately invited to do so.

WM. R. STONE.

Feltonville, Sept. 23, 1839.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A. Stevens—M. G. Black—S A. Cushing—W. Smith

—W. D. Cass—J. D. Bridge—H. G.—T. S. Hinde—W.

H. Brewster—J Litch—E. Sprague—J. Rice—J. D.

Butler—(will appear in our next)—M. Grant—E. Mason—O. Wilder—J. Vail—D. Benedict—M. Lord—J.

Dewey—John Smith—J. Jones—J. C. Cromack (all right Dewey—John Smith—J. Jones—J. C. Cromack (all right now)—h.: J Walker—F. Bates—E. J. Baker—C. Cowing (your letter was received, and Mr. Bryant's paper has been sent to Brownsville, Vt., since the 1st of Sept.; do as you propose, and the Lord bless you; your paper has been sent to W. Windsor, Vt.; is that right? S. Harrington—W. Ramsdell—R. Ainsworth—J. Clow—L. W. Conner—Wm P. White—D. G. Holmes—A. K. Howend you will necessive that we did not take 22 for the and (you will perceive that we did not take \$2 for the Herald)—Wm. R. Stone—J. E. Risley—J. Ewen (you sent to the wrong person.)—Otis G. Smith, (you did not send as directed; that is the reason)—D. Fillmore (too late for this week; will appear in our next)—
A. D. Merrill—A. Mahan—E. A. Rice—S. Norris—O.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Sabbath, the 30th ult, in the Bennet street, Church, by Rev. T. C. Pierce, Mr. Amos H. Butler and Miss Susan R. Sherman, both of this city.

On the 18th of Sept., by Rev. Wm. H. Richards, of Springfield, Mass., the Rev. Lorin C. Collins to Miss Mary Bennis, both of South Wilbraham.

In Hanson, Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 6th, by Rev. J. Fillmore, Mr. Isaac Foster and Miss Susan F. Foster, both of Hanson.

In Taunton, Sept. 19th, by Rev. Mr. Bradford, Mr. Charles Farmer and Miss Phebe T. Staples, both of Taunton; 22d., Mr. John B. Parris, of Freetown, and Miss Susan White, of Taunton.

Miss Susan White, of Taunton. In Marshfield, Sept. 22d, by Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. David P. Hatch and Miss Mary D. Ames, both of Marsh-

DIED, In Lynnfield, Sept. 30, Mrs. Sally Larrabee, 82; Winslow, youngest son of Mr. Joshua Hewes, 8 years. In Taunton, Oct. 2, William Fisk, only child of Rev. E. B. and I. T. Bradford, aged 6 months and 4 days. " By angels borne, he flies to rest;

We know 'tis well-nay more, 'tis best.

When we our pilgrim's path have trod,

Oh! may we find him with our God !" Richmond.

|   | Boston                                    | Pr     | ice   | 8     | Cu    | rre | ent.  |       |
|---|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| 1 | BEANS, white, per bus                     | hel.   |       |       |       |     | 1.75  | 2.2   |
| B | BERV. mess. bbl.                          |        |       |       |       |     |       | 14.50 |
| _ | BEEF, mess, bbl.<br>No. 1,<br>prime,      |        |       |       |       |     | 13.50 | _     |
|   | prime, .                                  |        |       |       |       |     | 11 50 | -     |
| I | BEESWAX, American,<br>HEESE, new milk, lb | lb.    |       |       |       |     | -     | -     |
| ( | CHEESE, new milk, lb                      |        |       |       |       |     | 10    | 1:    |
| ŧ | EATHERS, northern,                        | gees   | e.lb  |       |       |     | -     | _     |
| ī | LAX. American. lb.                        |        |       |       |       |     | 9     | 1     |
| i | LAX, American, lb.                        | 1.     |       |       |       |     | 3.37  | 3.5   |
| ī | LOUR, Genesee, bbl.                       | ,      |       |       |       |     | 6.25  | 6.3   |
| • | Baltimore, He                             | owar   | dotr  | eet   |       |     | 6.50  | 6.6   |
|   | Rye, .                                    | Umai   | 4 941 | 000,  |       |     | 0.00  | 4.2   |
|   | GRAIN, Corn, norther                      |        |       | -     | make  |     |       | *     |
| , |   |        |       |       | dene  |     | 78    | 2     |
|   | souther                                   | n nat  | yell  | ow,   | •     | •   | 73    |       |
|   | white,                                    |        |       | •     | •     |     | 13    | 7     |
|   | Rye. northern                             |        | ٠.    |       |       | •   |       | .9    |
|   | Oats, northern                            | , (pr  | me)   |       |       |     | 53    |       |
| 1 | lay, best English, to                     | n of 2 | 000   | bs.   |       |     | 16.00 |       |
|   | Eastern screwe                            |        |       |       |       |     | 12.50 | 13.5  |
| - | ARD, Boston, 1st sor                      | et Ih  |       |       |       |     | 11    | 1     |
|   | Southern, 1st                             | sort.  |       |       |       |     | 11    | -     |
| 1 | LEATHER, Philadelph                       | ia cit | v tai | nage  | . 1b. |     | 29    | 5     |
|   | do.                                       | con    | mirv  | do.   |       |     | 25    | 5     |
|   | New York<br>Boston                        | red.   | light |       |       |     | 22    | .2    |
|   | Boston                                    | do. s  | laug  | hter. |       |     | 22    | .9    |
|   | do. dr                                    | v hide |       |       |       |     | 21    | 2     |
| 1 | LIME, best sort, cask,                    | y hide | ,     | •     |       |     |       | 1.9   |
| i | MACKEREL, No. 1                           |        | •     |       |       |     | 13.50 | 14.0  |
| í | PORK, Mass., inspect                      | ion e  | wire  | clen  | r bbl |     | -0.00 | ,0    |
| , |   |        |       |       |       |     | 20 00 | 23.0  |
|   | Mess,                                     |        | •     | •     | •     | •   | 15.00 |       |
| , | SEEDS, Herd's Grass                       | hinel  | i     | •     | •     | •   | 2.87  | 3.0   |
|   |   |        |       | tode  |       | •   | 85    |       |
|   | Red Top, sou                              |        | , Du  | snei, |       |     | 2.62  |       |
|   | Hemp, .                                   |        |       |       |       |     |       | 20    |
|   | Red Clover, r                             | orthe  | ern,  | 10.   |       | •   | 17    | 24    |
|   | Southern Clos                             | ver, n | one,  |       |       |     | -     | -     |
|   | TALLOW, tried, lb.                        |        |       |       |       |     | 12    | 1     |
|   | Wool, prime or Saxo                       |        |       |       |       |     | 60    | 6     |
|   | American, full                            | bloo   | d, w  | ashe  | d, .  |     | 55    | 6     |
|   | American, 1 w                             |        |       |       |       |     | 53    |       |
|   | American, a v                             |        |       |       |       |     | 50    | 5     |
|   | American, 4 d                             | o. an  | d co  |       | n     |     | 45    | . 5   |
|   | E . ( Pulled :                            | super  | fine  |       |       |     | 60    | 6     |
|   | Pulled No. 1,                             |        |       |       |       |     | 55    | 5     |
|   | No. 1,<br>No. 2,<br>No. 3,                |        |       |       | :     |     | 35    | 4     |
|   | 0 3 1 10 2,                               |        |       |       |       |     | 25    | 3     |

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

INCOME INTOKEANT.

R. GREENLEAF, Author of the New Method of teaching English Grammar, has taught in all the first cities of the Union, and however incredible it may seem, he can produce the most satisfactory testimonials, that he can inapart a good knowledge of Etymology and Syntax in the short period above mentioned. His Grammar and method of instruction are very highly recommended by many of the heat scholars in are very highly recommended by many of the best scholars in our country (among whom are the presidents and professors of Eightken of our principal colleges) who have all agreed in the opinion that a knowledge of Grammar can be obtained from his system MUCH QUICKEB and MUCH EASIER than from any other ever published.

ther ever published.

To obtain a competent knowledge of the subject, in the usual way, generally requires one year, and costs, at least, one Hundred dollars. Hence the great saving of time, drudgery, and expense. All those who may be deficient in this important branch of education would do well to embrace the present opportunity. Teachers, also, and those who intend to be such, will find it for their interest to attend a course of lessons, in order to become acquainted with his method of instruction.

instruction

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen, married and unmarried, and of all ages from ten to fifty years, have been accustomed to Air G. is now instructing classes in this city, and gives no-tice, that he will commence teaching three more—a Forenoon class, an Afternoon class, and an Evening class, on Monday, Oct 14th,—to continue Three Weeks, or Eighteen Lessons,

TUITION - \$5, in each class, to be paid at the commence-tent of the school. ment of the school.

Apply at No 5 Brattle Square;—where recommendations may be seen, and any further information can be given.—

Books to be had at the store of Perkins & Marvin, or Weeks,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Limited Copartnership now existing between the subscribers, has been extended to January 1st, of the year eighteen hundred and forty.

Oct. 9, 1839. "ALL IS WELL."

The beautiful Hymn, "All is Well, and "A Poor Wayfaring Man of Grief," with the Music, may be had at \$1.00 a bundred of 19 Washington street

SAMUEL SALISBURY, J. C. CLEMENT.

## Poetry.

A MOTHER'S EVENING THOUGHTS. BY MRS. L. R. SIGOURNEY. O homefelt joys-so dear and sweet, My clear, wood fire beside,-My baby creeping at my leet, Who oft with glance of pride. Looks back, elate, and plea ed to show How fast his tiny limbs can go.

And closely seated by my side, My little daughter fair .-Whose doll upon her knee doth ride, Essays a matron's care,-While many a lesson, half severe, With kisses mixed, must dolly hear.

There lie my volumes, closed and still,-Those chosen friends of old -My pen, regardless of my will, Lurks in its bronzed hold .-High joys they gave-but not so dear, As those that gild my fireside here.

Where harp and viol carol sweet, 'Mid youth's unfolding hours, And gladness wings the dancers' feet, That seem to tread on flowers, I've shared the eup-it sparkled clear,-'Twas foam-the precious draught is here

I've trod the lofty halls-where dwell The noblest of our land, And met, though humble was my cell, Warm smile, and greeting hand, Yet she doth feel a thrill more blest, Who fulls her infant on her breast.

Strong words of praise, such words as gird To high ambition's deed, The impulse of my mind have stirred, Though still unearned, their meed, But what of these ?- they fleet away, Like mist, before affection's ray.

Though many a priceless gem of bliss. Hath made my pathway fair, Yet I have known no joy like this, A mother's nursing care, To mark, when stars of midnight shine, My infant's bright eye fixed on mine

Might woman win earth's richest rose, Yet miss that wild-flower zest. Which by the lowliest cradle grows. 'Twere but a loss at best ,-Pass on, O world, in all thy pride. I've made my choice, - and here abide

Even she, who shines with beauty's ray,-By fashion's throng carest .-If from that pomp she turn away, And build her sheltered nest .-And hoard the jewels of the heart, Like Mary, finds the " better part." Hartford, March, 1839.

## Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

DAVID C. PAGE. Died, in Sandwich, N. H., Aug. 25, 1739, brother David C. Page, in the 68th year of his age. Brother Page embraced the Saviour, and united with the M. E. Church, about thirty years ago, of which he re-mained a faithful and very useful member until his

During his severe illness of about four weeks, he manifested entire confidence in the blessed promises of the Savioue, a patient submission to the will of our avenly Father, and always gave a satisfa answer, when interrogated by the writer of this, in relation to his spiritual enjoyment, and glorious prospect in view of his approaching dissolution. Tho circumstances of our much lamented brother, were rendered the more peculiarly afflictive from the fact that four of his family, namely, his wife and daugher, his son and son's wife, were, at the time of his sickness and death, all prostrate with discuse, and quite helpless, so that none of his family were present when he died.

Never can we forget the painful scene when about thirty hours before his decease, his suffering companion, at her own earnest request, was taken by some friends and carried into his room, to take a last look ions husband.

The tears, the overwhelming grief, the trembling hands, the quivering lips, the languid eyes, the words of kindness and the last adieu, all conspired to render the scene one not easily to be erased from the imagi-

In the death of Br. Page, the Church has lost on of her most useful and efficient stewards, who was always ready to do even more than could be reasonably required of him, whose house and hands were aiways open to shelter, comfort and support the wea-

ry minister of Christ.

The community has iost one of its most active and respectable members, to whom the people were accustomed to refer difficult matters; and apply for council, the poor a father, and the slave an undaunted and sincere friend and advocate, who was willing to open his mouth for the dumb. The dear, disconsolate widow, and six children, though left to mourn their irreparable loss, are greatly comforted by the reflection, that their loss is his infinite gain.

> Lo! the prisoner is released. Lightened of his fleshy load; Where the weary are at rest, He is gathered into God!

> > Lo! the pain of life is past, All his warfare now is o'er; Death and hell behind are cast, Grief and suffering are no more

DAVID WILCOX. Sandwich Centre, Sept. 23, 1839. FZion's Watchman and the Morning Star are

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MRS. LOIS BROOKINGS.

respectfully requested to copy the above.

Died, in Newbury, Mass., July 21st, Mrs. Lois Brookings, wife of Joseph B. Brookings, aged 20 years. She experienced religion at the early age of years. She experienced religion at the early age of 14, under the labors of Rev. Wm. R. Stone, but owing to indecision, and being exposed to the fashionable follies of youth, she did not retain her confidence more than a year or two, but wandered from God, lost her enjoyment, and sought for happiness in the vanities and pleasures of earth. Often, however, did she have many misgivings of heart, for her inconstancy and departures from God, and would frequently acknowledge the importance of retracing er steps, and serving the Lord fully. In this state she remained until about a year and a half previous to her death, when it pleased the Lord to by his rod of effliction upon her, which brought her to the threshold of the grave. She was then led to reflect on her situation, her deviations from the path of duty, her immediate exposure to death, and her unfitness for heaven. In deep contrition, she threw herself at the foot of the cross, and carnestly entreated the favor of Him who has said, "Come unto me all ye that labor, and are heavy laden;" nor did she

terian Church in Newburyport.

She subsequently entered the marriage state, and not done.

doubtless promised herself much felicity, in the I will not controvert the authors of those articles; blooming perspective before her. But disease was they show plainly a deliberate intention to misrepreagain laid upon the frail system. The disease, which sent me, or that they lack a capacity to understand a was pulmonary consumption, was slow in its propain statement, or both. But I hold myself bound gress, but sure in its termination. So flattering was to substantiate the position I have taken, viz. To its appearance, that, about four weeks previous to her show the fact, that certain individuals are carrying

destitute of the renewing grace of God, deeply after communications, if they are so stupid that they fected her heart. Even in seasons of aberations of cannot distinguish Infidelity from Universalism.

S. Hull. pare to meet her in heaven. O! it was an hour of ntense, untold interest, to those present, to hear her pathetic entreaties to them to prepare to meet God. O, may her dying admonitions be remembered. In her rational moments, she was peaceful, resigned and happy; and though her bodily distress was great, not rmur escaped her, but with sweet composure, and holy triumph, she waited the coming of her Lord. Often she would break out in ecstasy of soul,

"She sleeps in Jesus! Oh, how sweet, To be for such a slumber meet; With holy confidence to sing,

ing of the Son of Man, that in Heaven we may greet the departed-

"Where no farewell tear is shed."

E. S. STAPLE. Lynn, Sept., 1839.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. AN ECHO TO THE BLAST OF THE TRUMPET.

circumstable which concerns me or my communications, which is not so altered and perverted as to make it altogether another thing from what it really was. The writer speaks of iny "sermon" which he pretends to review, but in reality he makes up a statement of his own so entirely different from what I said, that there is scarcely a feature of resemblance between my remarks, and the language he attributes to me. The fact is, I did not preach at that neets to me. The fact is, I did not preach at that meeting, but gave an exhortation after a sermon Maine. The writer delivered, by a brother from Maine. The writer ers I ever heard." This statement is false, every word tion ou this district, was not so much among the peoof it! I did not attack Universalism, nor Universalisms: neither did I consure or condemn them, or their

Br. Livesey also says it is not true that he has been not as Universalism, but as Infidelity. I explained also the crafty artifices by which its advocates contrived to covertly disseminate it under the pretext of advocating Universalism, and imposing it on the public as such, when it as directly destroyed the idea of Universalism, as it did any other form of Christianity. I stated distinctly, that I considered Universalism in the abstract, a comparatively harmless error—that I held real Universalists in fellowship as Christians, and expected to meet some of them in heaven; and through the whole of my remarks, I kept up a clear

salism, and that Infidelity I was combatting. How then, in the name of common sense, any man possible, and therefore did not remoustrate. How then, in the name of common sense, any man can dare to say that I attacked Universalism, I cannot imagine, unless the person had been so long under the influence of that infidelity in disguise, that he has mistaken it for what it is not, and calls that Universalism which no real Universalist will achieve the person of the system of universal salvations. I will now close my remarks partly in the landary are played by himself, in winding up his state-

also know something of that infidelity I combatted; "one idea" only, but of many ideas.

and where think you I found it? In Paine's Age of In his closing paragraph, he seems to fear being Reason, Allen's Oracles of Reason, and the writings denounced as recreant to the cause of the bleeding, of Hume, Bolingbroke, Carlisle and others. But sir, down trodden slave." A guilty conscience needs no within the last twenty years, much of that same infi-delity has been remodelled and republished under Charlestown, October 4th, 1839. the name of Universalism; and the public have been so far imposed on by it, that it is being identified as a part of the system of Universalism, so that when-ever I attack it, its advocates falsely accuse me of uttacking Universalism; and rail at me for misrepre-

at the resurrection, or after a limited state of future outside of the cup and platter, and suffered the filth, and this belief alone, independent of all other theories is left, undisturbed, to accumulate on the outside.

The editor of this paper, I think, must belong to claim that Messrs. Ballou and Whittemore have founded their ancient and modern history of Universalism; and the Rev. Dan Foster on the same principle has proved all the ancient heathen to have been of patrons, who, so far as novel reading is concerned,

was fitted with peace in believing, and joy in a crucified Redeemer.

During a protracted illness, she continued to enjoy communion with God, and faith in his son Jesus. And this happy frame showed itself in the ardent desire she manifested for the salvation of others, earnestly entreating them to seek redemption through the blood of Christ. From that time she continued to evince a deeper interest for the cause of God, and the welfare of the Church, and as soon as her health would admit, united with the first Presbyterian Church in Newburyport.

She subsequently entered the universalists, and misrepresented their doctrine. It is a curious circumstance for Universalists to identify themselves with infidelity, so that when infidelity is assailed, it say, that the attack was made on Universalism, every when told in the most explicit terms that it was infilelity, and not Universalism, and misrepresented their doctrine. It is a curious circumstance for Universalists to identify themselves with infidelity, so that when infidelity is assailed, it say, that the attack was made on Universalism, every when told in the most explicit terms that it was infilelity, and not Universalism, and their absolute the salvation of Universalism, every when told in the most explicit terms that it was infile ity, and not Universalism, and their action of the church, and as soon as her health would admit, united with the first Presbyterian Church in Newburyport.

its appearance, that, about four weeks previous to her show the fact, that certain individuals are carrying death, she was at the house, to attend the funeral obout the maxim of Volatire, "Crush the wretch, (mean-sequies of our dear sister, whose death was noticed in the Herald a few weeks since. Ah, little did she lishing and tenching infidelity under the name and think she would so soon become a tenant with her pretext of Universalism. In doing this I will give in the tomb. But such is life!

From that time she failed rapidly. When informed by her friends she could not recover, she executors would be soon satisfy every caudid reader, whether I have slander heaven't Father, for the sake of her dear family, dered the Universalism or migrauroscanted their documents. pressed a strong desire to live, if it was the will of soon satisfy every candid reader, whether I have slan-her heavenly Father, for the sake of her dear family. The ties of parental love and affection were strong. To leave a kind and affectionate husband, a tender if it gives them any satisfaction; for I should feel babe, not then two weeks old, was a great trial. The struggle was severe, but she sought strength from Him who has said, "My grace shall be sufficient," and prevailed. After consecrating her babe to God in baptism, she relinquished her hold of all earthy and shall regard every man as an infidel in disguise, ties, and committed her spirit into the hands of her Redeemer.

The reflection that save of her friends were not executed the Universalist, or misrepresented their doctors. Meanwhile, let them continue to bark at me, if it gives them any satisfaction; for I should feel sorry to rob them of so mean a pleasure; but let them not think that I shall turn from my object to chastise every cur till he hides in his kennel; but I shall pursue and expose infidelity wherever I find it, in baptism, she relinquished her hold of all earthy and shall regard every man as an infidel in disguise, from the Editor of the Trumpet, down to his correspondents, if they dare to identify or defend it as Universalist. The reflection that some of her friends were yet versalism. Let no one expect I shall stoop to notice

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Br. Brown,-Much'as I regret the unhappy diversity of feeling which exists among us, and much as I desire to do nothing to increase that feeling, yet an imperious sense of duty urges me to take notice of a communication in the last Herald, purporting to be "a few facts which ought to be known" in regard to

Lord. Often she would break out in ecstasy of soul, and repeat portions of the hymn commencing—

"How happy every child of grace."

At length the summons came. The mortal strife was quelled. A holy smile had left its trace upon her lip, as the spirit soared upward, from the darkness and damps of death to rest in the bosom of the does relate what he conceives to be the truth; but I fear he has unfortunately suffered himself to be made the agent of another, in the relation of what he has no certain means of knowing. He says "the course taken by the Presiding Elder

With holy confidence to sing.

That death has lost its venomed sting."

She has left a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn her early departure. Oh, may this monkory call teach us to be in readiness for the comwere sent to the bishop at the late New England Conference sgainst his reappointment to that District, that the brethren grounded their remonstrance, not only on the course which the Presiding Elder had pursued in some of the Quarterly Meeting Conferences, but on his general unpopularity and unaccepta-bility to a very great portion of the district; and the fact that he could not be useful as a Presiding Elder, such was the strong prejudice in the public mind against him. It is also known that at the time of his Ma. Entro.—Accident has thrown in my way the Trumpet of September 14th, in which I perceive quainted with Br. Dorchester, were the most strong-nearly four columns are devoted chiefly to a misrepnearly four columns are devoted chiefly to a misrepresentation of the camp meeting at Eastham, and
particularly of myself, for the part I took in the exercises the last evening of the meeting.

Of the writers of these articles I know nothing,
but I assure you I entry not the man who could delibetately write them, when so many hundreds of our
most respectable citizens who were present, are witmost respectable citizens who were present, are witmesses of the flischood and misrepresentation of nesses of the falschood and misrepresentation of wirmally at his own request. At one time during the which they are made up. Indeed, there is not one conference, I believe Br. Dorchester expected to leave says, "You made one of the most bitter, virulent, and then have no objection to return, as he had no doubt unchristian attacks upon Universatism and its defend-

doctrine. Bot I did attack infidelity and stripped it sent back against the remonstrance of the district, of its disguise, and held up the monster to public view, not as Universalism, but as Infidelity. I explained constitute the district." Whether they constitute the through the whole of my remarks, I kept up a clear tion that he meant to locate had been extensively cir-distinction between the distinctive features of Univer-culated throughout the district, many thought the better way would be to let him do so as quietly as

knowledge as a part of the system of universal salva-tion.

I know something of Universalism, having once sincerely believed in the salvation of all men; and I also know something of that infidelity I computed:

The salvation of the salvation of all men; and I appreciate the statements of an individual not of

WILLIAM SMITH.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

INSIDE versus OUTSIDE. MR. EDITOR,-For several months I have had the senting that doctrine.

There are few, if any, who, like myself, dishelieve in the salvation of all men, who think or speak more ledge extends, that distinguishes it from all other profavorably of what is the real theory of universal sal-tessedly religious papers, in the country. The pe-vation than I do; and I am often blamed for expres-sing myself so favorably in relation to it. Yet, sir, romances of the most trashy character. A few weeks few have manifested more decided hostility to that infidelity which is being taught and published under its name.

A belief in the final boliness and happiness of all men, whether it be expected to take place at death, by society of the Pharisees. They made clean the state of firms and the process of the process of the process of the pharisees. punishment, has ever been regarded as the test by undisturbed, to accumulate on the inside. But here which an individual was considered a Universalist; is an attempt to make the inside clean, while the filth

Universalists, or to have believed in that doctrine.

For more than twenty years I have been combating infidelity in all its forms, and hundreds of times with tastes so opposite. In soliciting subscribers, he have bed occasion to expect it under the clock it has

plead in valn, for "mercy, with its balmy aid," flew stolen from the saccuary, and as often have been to her resone. The troubled waters ceased, and she abused by its advocates under the pretext that I had was fixed with peace in believing, and joy in a cruci-standered the Universalists, and misrepresented their was presented, as an index to the character of the pa-per. And it would be a wonder if the sober part of by men who pretend to have no faith in such univerof effort to quiet them, and make them satisfied.— have known men who are loath to pay the tax of Hence the admonition against novel reading on the one dollar annually for the support of schools, and

> satisfied, and probably stop their papers, if the stories
>
> should cease to appear, and the other class would be
> equally dissatisfied, and stop their papers, if the editor did not convince them of his hostility to novel
> fraudulent insolve reading. The unavoidable inference from these premises, however, respecting the religious principles and character of this editor, I leave for others to draw.
>
> The whole the most interest of this editor, I leave for others to draw.
>
> The whole the most interest of the religious principles and character of this editor, I leave for others to draw. He who runs may read.

P. CRANDALL.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. AWFUL DEATH OF AN INFIDEL-A FACT. Among the many incidents which befal those who forget God, it has been my lot to witness one of the most shocking and fearful nature, which I purpose to relate as a warning to those who are negligent of duty to Almighty God, as taught in his sacred ora-cles. It is a brief history of the awful death of dollars, and now he is a disgraced criminal. He was It is a brief history of the awful death of cles. It is a brief history of the awful death of Lazarus —, a Frenchman, who resided in the city of New York. Lazarus was a man who was him falsely. He was rich, but not content; he had a worshipper of Mammon, but his god has played him falsely. He was rich, but not content; he had a worshipper of Mammon, but not content; he had much, but grasped after more; and now he is a signal avowedly a firm believer in the two articles the avowedly a firm believer in the two articles the French nation once declared as their faith, "that God is nature, and that there is no other God; and that death is an eternal sleep." Such appeared also to be his opinion, from the manner of his living, for to be his opinion, from the manner of his living, for it was quite evident he knew not God, neither kept

Infidelity was his pride, which he endeavored to enforce on the minds of a class of young men who used to visit him on the Sabbath day. His room was the place of rendezvous for his visitors, who were fast drinking in the same spirit of infidelity, and had already become a dread to those who would do good. Blasphemy, drunkenness, swearing, and many other kinds of profanity were practiced when they assem-bled; in short, of poor Lazarus we would say, all the fruits of infidelity were visible in his character.

But what is the end of these things? O infidelity. thou monster to human happiness, the end of thy pursuers is eternal death! "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God," who bath declared, "Vengeance is mine—I will repay." But to continue. Lazarus lived in the district I supplied every month with tracts; consequently I had become, in a small degree, acquainted with him; yet was at this time unacquainted with his pernicions principles. Some months ago, I repeated my visit, to distribute these little "messengers of peace," entitled—"The Necessity of Repentance." As usual, I gave one to Lazaros, which, upon receiving, he went into his house to read.

One to the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the American Bible Society species, at the Depository of the American Tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible Society now publish a tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible Society now publish a tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible Society now publish at the American Tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible Society now publish at the American Tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible Society now publish at the American Tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible Society now publish at the American Tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible Society species at the American Tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible Society species at the American Tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible Society of the American Tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible Society of the American Tract Society, No 23, Cornhill. The Bible every month with tracts; consequently I had become,

his house to read.

On my next visit with the tracts, 1 was informed by the neighbors of the awful circumstances which followed. He read the tract carefully through, as one " desiring the sincere milk of the word;" as no longer determined to close his eyes to Gospel light;—nias! he read in it his own eternal destiny. No sooner had he finished its contents than he left his room to tell the neighbors of so strange a tract, which, with bitter oaths, he declared met his belief.

But it was too late, too late for ever! The cup of his iniquity was full. He heard the voice of an offended God cry, "Cut him down." At this awful sentence he stretched his faltering limbs upon the est price.

Card Casea; Pocket Book; Wallets; Memorandum Books of Ivory, Porcelain and Parchment; Portfolios, with and without Locks; do for Music, &c. &c., with every variety of articles in this line.

Also Account Books of every description, adapted for offended God cry, "Cut him down." At this awful sentence he stretched his faltering limbs upon the est price.

June 12. with all his innerfections on his head," to meet his with all his imperfections on his head," to meet his fearful doom!\* O better had it been for this man had he not been born, for his latter days were full of cursings and bitterness. We hope this awful warning will have its proper influence on the minds of parents, that they may remember, if they "train up a child in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart from it." Likewise, let every reader of these awful facts remember the unerring word of God, "If thou seek me, I will be found of thee; but if thou forsake me, I will cast thee off for ever.

G. S.

WANTED—A number of active, intelligent men to procure well established. having been published for some years, and are increasing in popularity and usefulues. The works are well established. having been published for some years, and are increasing in popularity and usefulues. The works are well established. having been published for some years, and are increasing in popularity and usefulues. The works are well established. having been published having been published. having been published having been published. having been published. having been published ha

filteen minutes after receiving it. An awful warning to those who make a mock at God's message of mercy."

PLEASING TESTIMONY. - The "Army and Navy contains a letter from a correspon dated "U. S. ship John Adams, Singapore, March 28, 1838," from which we make the following extract .- Boston Recorder. During our stay at Singapore, we saw a great deal

of the American missionaries and their ladies. To judge from what we saw of these gentlemen, I can confidently say they are intelligent, upright men, without a single thought apart from the grand object of their labors, and zealous of all good works. The wives of the missionaries are charming women, and it is with feelings of no small regret that we quit their agreeable society. Their enthusiasm in the cause in which they are embarked, is irrepressible; and even mode now in use; two or three letters may be had at one of their labors, and zealous of all good works. The the most skeptical could not look with indifference impression, or in the same time requisite to write one in on the meek and gentle heroism with which they sustain innumerable privations and bardships. The the word in the best record ink Price from 4 50 to \$8 each, love of women is a fearful thing, says the proverb; but how much more ineffable is her perfect holiness.

June 12. but how much more ineffable is her perfect holiness, when the native modesty and grace of her character are illuminated by the fire of divine inspiration. They are so mild, so single-minded, so devoted to terms, at Zion's Herald Office, 12 Washington Street, viz. They are so mild, so single-minded, so devoted to terms, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz. their work, so full of sweetness, charity, and all that is lovely, that apathy itself would be roused from its coldness at the sight of their labors, and warmed into something like life. The zeal of man is like the Shoppills;

Carbonalls;

Carbonalled

Tax Bills, &c. &c.;

Blanks-Deeds, Morigages, Receipts, Certificates, Warrants,

Tax Bills, &c. &c. something like life. The zeal of man is like the eruption of a volcano, sudden and fierce, but soon quenched. The zeal of woman is a pure and steady me, constantly fed by the oil of her deen affections. that burns and burns without abatement, and shines more and more unto the perfect day. The former will triumph over a sudden obstacle in fury and in more and more unto the perfect day. The former will triumph over a sudden obstacle in fury and in wrath; the latter will attain the same end by perseverance and meckness; the former may be repressed; the latter is indomitable.

1. The Herald of File Latter and S2.09 per annum, paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payment is n-glected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 if not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eight

QUACK MEDICINES.—Pill doctors will soon become the monied aristocracy of our land. There is hardly a vender of quack medicines, who does not find the sale of these articles the most profitable part of his business, whatever business he may carry on in connection with it; just at the sale of spirits by the glass used to be the most profitable branch of the grocer's business. It might be supposed that the supposed that the vast competition between these caterers for the pubvast competition between these caterers for the public health would prevent them from acquiring wealth; yet this is far from being the case. A man is sure of making his fortune in the source of ten

per. And it would be a wonder if the sober part of by men who pretend to have no faith in such univer-his readers did not utter complaints; in which case, sal remedies, just for the sake of trying the experi-it would be very natural for him to make some kind ment upon their own diseased constitutions. We who cannot afford to subscribe for a newspaper, or inside.

What different from this should we expect of a to buy a book, who do, notwithstanding, spend man whose paramount object is to retain his subscri- enough to furnish themselves with half a dozen bers? One class of his patrons has been promised newspapers annually, for the purchase of pills, and the story of murder and of love, and another class has elixirs, and paneceas, which they happen to see adbeen promised religion. The one class would be disvertised in their neighbor's newspaper.—Boston

A SAD REVERSE .- Dr. Dyott, lately convicted of medicines; whatever became of his patients, he accumulated money rapidly. He then enlarged his business; dealt extensively in various kinds of mer-The rebuke administered above, is richly deserved.—

The description is so just, that the paper need not be named.—ED.

The description is so just, that the paper need not be named.—ED.

The description is so just, that the paper need not be named.—ED.

The description is so just, that the paper need not be lowing factory; and finally became a banker! This plive latter step was unfortunate; he found it convenient and to become a bankrupt; and as he had involved many who had confided their money to his care, his appli-cation for the benefits of the insolvent laws was not only resisted, but he himself was convicted of an intention to defraud his creditors. It is the general impression that he is now suffering under a righteous

## Advertisements.

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83 cts
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8 ketches of Wm. Penn. By Dr. Alcott. 30.
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Convert's Guide By Rev. T. Merritt.
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Lt the variety of Bibles and Testaments published by the American Bible Society may be had, for cash, at the

FANCY MOROCCO WORK, &c., MANUFACTURED by JOHN MARSH, No. 77, Washington street Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Do. Writing Cases; Roll-up Writing Cases; Marsh's Manifold Letter Writer; Sermon Cases; Bankers' Cases; Card Cases; Pochet Book; Wallets; Memorandum Books

\* This circumstance will scarcely be believed by some, but it is nevertheless true. Strict inquirey was made respecting it, and all who inquired into the matter were well satisfied of its truth. The following is the account given of it in the "Annual Report of the N. Y. City Tract Society," p. 92.

\*\*October. — A visiter reports the sudden and awful death of a Frenchman, in his district, to whom, two months ago, he handed the tract entitled, "The Necessity of Repentance." He learned from the neighbors of the deceased, in his last visitation, that this unhappy man, immediately on receiving the tract, began to read it, and declared, with bitter oaths, that that tract met his belief, and that he had never seen any thing which he liked better. Though his health was not such as to prevent him from walking abroad, yet, amidst his cursings and bitterneess, he fell dead with the tract in his hand, about fifteen minutes after receiving it. An awful warning to FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET,



No. 5 Brattle Square. BOSTON.

ISRAEL FOSTER, has removed from Portland and taken the spacious and convenient House formerly occupied by M. Daggett, where he has pleasant and convenient accommodations for transient boarders.

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CAN be had of the subscriper at \$3 each, together with the book and directions which accompany them. Orders by mail (post paid) containing the money, will be promptly attended to by

Providence, R. I. Aug. 24, 1839

3t.

MARSH'S MANIFOLD LETTER WRITER

PRESTER

surface ; Orders from the Country prompily attended to

TERMS OF THE HERALD.